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A HISTORY OF DESCENDENTS OF A SCOTTISH FAMILY, BY THE NAME OF SINCLAIRE, WHO MIGRATED TO IRELAND FROM CAITHNESS, N. SCOTLAND, IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. ACCORDING TO FAMILY TRADITION, THE EARL OF CAITHNESS WAS THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

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MRS. ST. CLAIRE LAPPE DAUB

330 W. LEAMY AVENUE

SPRINGFIELD, DEL. CO.,

PA., U. S. A.

1960

G.S.G.
Mrs. Charles Lloyd Dale
[illegible]
Springfield Pa

DESCENDENTS OF A BELFAST, N. IRELAND, SINCLAIRE FAMILY

Since 1929 I have been doing research work on my family history. At that time the only information I had was a newspaper clipping given me by my Mother's eldest sister. The following is a copy of that article published in the Philadelphia Inquirer newspaper May 23, 1897 :-

1686902

SHARES GRANT'S HONORS

A Philadelphian buried near the Grant Mausoleum

The tens of thousands who visit the tomb of Gen. Grant, at Riverside Park, New York City, note with much curiosity the presence of a little monument marking a solitary grave on the bluff overlooking the river, and about three hundred yards north of the Grant Mausoleum. An iron railing surrounds the marble urn and pedestal, around which groups of interested citizens are continually gathered, reading the fast-fading inscription, and wondering why it is there.

"Erected to the memory of
an Amiable child
St. Clair Pollock
Died 15 of July, 1797
In the sixth year of his age.
Man born of woman is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh up like a flower and is cut down. He fleeth after shadows, and continueth not."

The "Amiable child" who rests so near the great soldier is not unworthy company, for he comes of a long line of brave soldiers and fearless men who have been distinguished for a thousand years in the history of the British Isles. The little boy in question was the thirty-first in direct descent from Egbert, grandfather of Alfred the Great, and first King of England in 823 A. D. He was also a descendent of the Scottish Chiefs, St. Claire. His parents were Philadelphians and it is thought that he was also born in this city.

De St. Claire first appears in history fighting at Hastings, side by side with his kinsman, William the Conqueror, with whom he had crossed from Normandy. Shortly after the Conquest one of the Frenchmen, William St. Claire, son of Waldonius of Normandy, whose Mother was a daughter of Duke Richard, a near relative of the Conqueror, becoming disgusted with the imperious master he had helped fasten on England, abandoned the Conqueror and fled him to Scotland, where King Malcolm Canmore gave him cordial welcome and made him cup-bearer to the Queen. A handsome man he was, fair of face, blue-eyed, and fair haired, surnamed the "Seemly" by the Scotch.

For centuries the ST. Clairs were in the very front of every fight between the Scotch and English, and there was no dearth of them. St. Claire, having served some time at court, paid a visit to his parents in France. On his return he brought a number of costly presents for their Majesties of Scotland, and was most graciously received by them. He married the daughter of the Earl of March, and obtained the Barony of Rosslyn. He was appointed Warden of the Southern Marches, and in defending his post was slain, after a great number of the enemy had fallen at his feet. The news of his death coming to the Earls of

March and Monteith, they fell so boldly upon the enemy, it is said, they scarce left any alive. His son was not inferior to his father, going through his enemies "like a lion" and putting them to flight. He was greatly beloved by the King and Queen, who gave him Rosslyn in free heritage and made him a knight. It was the Duke of Gloucester whom William the Conqueror sent to invade Scotland at this time. St. Claire's successor was confirmed in the Barony of Rosslyn, Pentland and other lands.

The succeeding chiefs are depicted as men of great valor, and first favorites at court. The next exploits of these famous Barons was at the three battles in one day, near Rosslyn, Feb. 24, 1302. Sir William, his 2 sons and Simon Fraser were the leaders and doleful vengence was wreaked on the English that day, the St. Claires camping on the ground on which the battles were fought,"so that all men admired; and this coming to King Robert's ears, he rewarded St. Claire well."

The King having gone to Ireland, and left no great force to guard the borders, had brilliant service rendered by one of the St. Claire's sons, William, who with his well-appointed company of sixty gentlemen, fell upon the English and drove them into the sea. Bruce, ever after this, called this son of St. Claire's his "bishop."

When King Robert Bruce died, his companion, the then chief of the St. Claires, Douglas and Robert Logan, set out for the Holy Sepulchre at Jarusalem, with the King's heart, and were slain in Spain, fighting the Saracens in the year 1330.

The St. Claires were Princes or Earls of Orkney. Lord Chief Justice of Scotland and were beloved by Kings David and Robert. They were always intrusted with chief command. Henry St. Claire, son of William. Lord of Rosslyn, by Isabella of Stratherne, heiress of Orkney, had his claim admitted by Haco VI, King of Norway, and acknowledged by Robert II, King of Scotland in 1370 and dying about 1400, he was succeeded by his son Prince Henry II, Earl of Orkney, Lord St. Claire. He married Egidia, daughter and heir of William Douglas, Lord of Nithsdale, by Princess Egidia, daughter of King Robert II, of whose beauty it was so reported that it "did so dazzle the eyes of the beholders that they became perfectly astonished." Through the marriage Henry obtained great lands and authority, and the young King James I was given into his keeping. He was a valient Prince of the same physical proportions as the "Seemly"his progenitor. He had power to stamp coin, make laws and remit crime, within his possession. He had a crown on his arm and wore a crown when he made laws and paid homage to the Kings of Denmark and Sweden and Norway.

He was succeeded by his son, William St. Claire, the 3rd Prince of Orkney, Duke of Holdenburg, Earl of Caithness, Lord Admiral of Scotland and a score of other titles. This St. Claire was a very fair man of great stature, yellow haired, straight, well-proportioned, humble, courteous and much given to building castles and churches. Like his forefathers, he was much esteemed by the King who sent him to France with the Lady Margaret, the King's sister, who was sought in marriage by the son of the King of that country. This task he carried out with great magnificence, being accompanied by numerous retinue of great splendor, consisting of gentlemen, twenty of whom were clothed with

cloth of gold, and had chains of gold, and black velvet foot-mantles. The others were in white and blue, and divers velvets and gold. The French King made him Knight of the Double, and at his departure the French Court was much grieved. On his return he married Touraine, by Princess Margaret, daughter of King Robert III, by whom he had [illegible] William, and a daughter Catherine, who married Alexander, Duke of Albany, and son of King Robert II.

And here, in the old Castle of Rosslyn lived the Chief of the St. Claires, the family being now in the zenith of their prosperity and grandeur. The high estate in which the house lived was unequaled in the land. St. Claire was served at his table in vessels of gold and silver, by Lord Hirleton, as master of the household, Lord Rothwich as his cup-bearer and Lord Fleming as his server. His lady was served by seventy five gentlewomen, of whom fifty three were the daughters of noblemen and all of whom were attired in silk and velvets and adorned with chains of gold and other jewels. When traveling from Rosslyn to the family mansion in Edinburgh, which was at the foot of Blackfriars Wynd, she was attended by two hundred gentlemen on horseback and if after nightfall, by other eighty persons bearing torches.

The halls and chambers of the castle were richly hung with tapestries and embroidered hangings; and their living was only matched by that of the King himself. And now, old age approaching, St. Claire bethought himself of what he owed the Almighty for His great favors, and so he resolved to offer for God's service a house of most curious work; and that it might be done with great splendor and glory he brought artificies from foreign kingdoms, such as carpenters, masons, smiths etc., and for thirty-four years he was never without great numbers of these workmen. The foundation of the most beautiful Chapel of Rosslyn, which is so admired by American tourists, was laid in 1446, but unfortunately Earl William died in the year 1480, before it was finished.

His son William, by his second marriage, with Lady Margaret Sutherland, descended of the blood of royal Scotland, had two sons, Oliver and William. To Oliver he assigned the estate of Rosslyn, who was ancestor of the St. Claire family of Rosslyn, now extinct in the male line since 1778.

To William he assigned the Earldom of Caithness (2nd Earl of Caithness) with the consent of the Crown. He was ancestor to the Earls of Caithness and their numerous branches. This second William and his descendents have the blood of Bruce in their veins. Afterwards, there was also John St. Claire, who bravely defended Rosslyn Castle against Cromwell's General Monk, until one side of it was blown to atoms, when he was taken prisoner and sent to Tynemouth. It was the brother of this prince John who became Laird of Rosslyn, and for a time redeemed the estate which had become impoverished in the Stewart cause; and by the triple division of his great estates made by Earl William amongst the sons of his double marriage, into the houses of Douglas and Sutherland.

The whole history of the family shows them at the front on all battlefields of Scotland, and a little wonder so, for the Norman chiefs mixed their blood with the best of Scotland, with that of Douglas, Murch and the Bruce family itself. The same nobility and bravery are found in all, from the first chief (the "Scenly" St. Claire) who laid down his life in defense of the Scottish borders, through battles of centuries following Malcolm, David, the Alexanders, and Robert, the Bruce, until in the fatal Flodden field, [illegible] the St. Claires [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

At the Plantation of Ulster (in Ireland) two sons of the Caithness St. Clairs family went to Ireland and [illegible] first. William, the son of one of these, born 1675, died 1725, leaving a son Thomas, who married Hester Eccles Pottinger, and Jane St. Clair, their fifth child, was the mother of the little boy whose grave I speak of-page 1.

The high antiquity of the Pottinger family is proved by the chart as shown in the Herald's office, London. It is a branch from a common ancestor, with the Pottingers of Dorsetshire, seated in that county since the conquest, and members of which frequently sat in Parliament for Reading in the seventeenth century.

The elder branch settled in Ireland at a very early date. Thomas Pottinger, of Mount Pottinger, was the first Sovereign of Belfast, elected on the grant of a corporation to that town in 1661. Of his sons, Edward Pottinger, Captain R. N. had the honor to convey King William III to Ireland, but sailing the day after landing his Majesty, to intercept ships coming from France with supplies for James, he was lost, with all his ship's crew, in the Dartmouth man-of-war.

Another son of Thomas Pottinger and brother of Edward, also named Thomas, was likewise sovereign of Belfast, and High Sheriff of the county where King William landed in that part of Ireland. This sovereign sold part of his estates and raised money for supplies to assist the royal cause. He married Miss Eccles, of Farnbuch, and had a daughter, a son Edward and an elder son Joseph Pottinger, Esq., J. P., who married Mary, daughter of Lady Mary Dunlap, sister of Thomas, sixth Earl of Dundonald, and daughter of William Cochrane, of Kilmarnock, by his wife, the Lady Grisel Graham, daughter of James, second Marquis of Montrose. The family of Pottinger can boast of higher and more ancient origin than many of the nobility of England, being veritably royal Saxon blood. The family, on undoubted proof, shows a direct descent from Egbert, the first Saxon King of all England, and grandfather of Alfred the Great. According to the records of the Herald's College, Joseph Pottinger was twenty-eighth in lineal descent from Egbert, the great King of Wessex and first King of all England.

Hester (Esther) Eccles Pottinger was a daughter of the above mentioned Pottinger- Joseph- by his wife Lady Mary Dunlap, was born January 21, 1726 and was married to Thomas Sinclaire November 16, 1749. She died in 1781 aged 55 years. Thomas Sinclaire was born May [illegible], 1719, died December 6, 1798. They had issue of twelve children, the fifth of whom was Jane, who married August 22, 1775, at Bessbrook, Ireland, James Pollock, and these were the parents of the little boy who is buried at Riverside, near Grant's tomb. The twelfth child was Captain George Sinclaire, 3rd. Buffs and Eighty-fourth British Regiments. The little boy was a nephew of Captain Sinclaire and cousin to the famous Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., Lieutenant-General, Ambassador to China, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and afterwards Madras, India. He died 1856.

James Pollock, who married Jane Sinclaire, came to America shortly after the Revolution as the agent of his father-in-law, Thomas Sinclaire, then an extensive linen merchant of Belfast. They had several other children besides the "Twelfth Child" who returned to Ireland with their parents; John, born August 18, 1776, Hester, born 1778 and Eliza, born 1779. He settled in Philadelphia and resided there for several years. While James Pollock and his family were visiting Lord Cathcart, Earl of Seven, [illegible] on the estate on which the Great Monument and the grave of the "Twelfth Child" are situated, the little boy died

July 1797, and as the Pollock family were about to return to Ireland, the child was buried where the marble arm marks the spot. Lord Kurtney - George Pollock - was a grandson of James Pollock.

The two distinguished families represented by the lonely graves seem to have been hereditary enemies until love brought them together in the persons of Thomas Sinclaire and Mother Bedie Pettinger. The Pettingers fought beside their alderman, Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, at Hastings, while on the same bloody field St. Clairs shouted sturdy Norman blows for William of Normandy, but in the long centuries following the St. Clairs, having cast their lot with the Scots, met, on many a well-fought field, the Saxon Pettingers. Once, indeed, did they join hands and fight side by side when, during the Crusades, they charged the Saracens together, in struggle for the Holy Land.

And now, after a thousand years, the memories of the fierce Saxon Warriors and fearless Norman Knights, of grim battles and bloody conflicts, cluster around the crumbling cast iron "Amiable Child" who sleeps by the flowing river where his parents laid him, just a hundred years ago, and who rests today beside the tomb of the greatest of all the great soldiers of history.

A cousin of the "Amiable Child" came to America twenty five years ago and settled in Brooklyn, where several of his descendants still reside. Another cousin settled in Philadelphia fifty years ago and left several children. A cousin of his was also killed while fighting under Grant at Vicksburg; and when the Grand Army of the Republic marched past the magnificent tomb and monument of the great Lincoln, there were soldiers in those ranks of the same family and lineage of the "Amiable Child"- men who fought with Grant until the very end, even to Appomattox, who, by their records in the last war, seem to still believe in the St. Clairs family motto: "Right."

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With this information I went to numerous libraries, in various cities in which I lived, and traced the Sinclaire lineage back to Rogenwale, Earl of Moere and Ruendahl in Norway, descendent of Sigurd Ring, King of Denmark and Sweden. He was a favorite of King Harold of Norway who called him "The Rich". In 890 he received a grant of Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, his illegitimate son Eynor became Prince there. Rogenwald married Hilldur, daughter of Hrolf Ganger, a close relative of King Harold of Norway. Their son Prince Rollo ("Rich") married Princess Griselle, daughter of King Charles III of France, great grand-daughter of King Alfred the Great of England. In 912 he was made the 1st Duke of Normandy by King Charles. His descendent Richard II, 4th Duke of Normandy, had a 2nd son Robert, who became 6th Duke of Normandy. Robert's son William was the 7th Duke of Normandy and was William the Conqueror, 1st Norman King of England. Robert's brother Walder, Earl of Corbriell, 2nd Archbishop of Rouen, had a son Walderne, Earl of St. Clairs, born 1006. Walderne's son William "The Stately" was born 1032 and joined his cousin William the Conqueror in the invasion of England in 1066. In 1066 he became disgusted with his arrangement under William the Conqueror and went to Scotland where King Malcolm Cammore made him Cupbearer to Queen Margaret. William was blue eyed, fair of face and blonde. The Scots called him "The Stately". William was the projenitor of all the Sinclaires of Scotland. I have the Sinclaire line-up from William up to the present 17th Earl of Caithness and their various branches.

According to the news item of May 23, 1897:- "At the plantation of Ulster two sons of the Caithness St. Clairs boldly went to Ireland and settled near Belfast." Another source of information says they were brothers. The linage I have is mostly of the oldest sons of the various branches and their descendants. The daughters and young-sons were omitted in most cases. Evidently these two sons were younger sons of their family, out to seek their fortunes in another land.

My Mother's cousin, Mary Mulholland (age 87) has the Mulholland bible which contains the names of three generations of Mulhollands also a list of three generations of the Belfast Sinclaire family. She also has a copy of the following inscription from a tombstone which was removed, from a cemetery adjoining St. George's church in Belfast, to the Clifton Street Cemetery in Belfast. The stone was removed - with others - to make way for a business section which was destroyed in the 2nd World War.
"Here lieth the body of William Sinclaire of Belfast, merchant, who departed this life on the 28th of December, in the year 1759, aged 80 years. Also his first wife, Jane Bragg, who died the 11th of April 1714, aged 32 years. Here also lieth the body of Jane Sinclaire, otherwise Scott, second wife of the above William, who died in the year 1760, aged 75 years. Also three of their younger children, who died, also John Sinclaire, Linen Draper, 2nd son of the above pair, is mentioned here. He died November 1769, aged 45 years. The body of Thomas Sinclaire, is also interred here, he died the 9th of December 1798 aged 60 years."

Through some research work done in the Four Courts of Dublin, I got copies of Land Leases from the Registry of Deeds, giving the name of Alexander Sinkler as father of William, b. 1679, d. 1759, and his brother John. (no other information about John or his descendants) The other Deed was for the same property, in Newtownards, Co. Down, mentioning William and his sons Thomas and John, also a daughter Sarah. The Deeds confirmed the information I had and gave me William's father's name as Alexander. Evidently Alexander was one of the brothers who went to Ireland from Caithness, Scotland, and settled in Newtownards, which is about 10 miles south of Belfast.

Following is an article written by Richard Ker Sinclaire in Benn's History of Belfast, 2nd edition, on pages 175 to 179:-

"THE SINCLAIRE FAMILY. - Whether we consider the consistent political opinions or their high standing in commerce, the Sinclaire family must be deemed one of the most important in Belfast. What Belfast man of any lengthened residence in it, or much acquaintance with it's inhabitants, does not remember the late John Sinclaire, who died so lately as the year 1857, at the great age of ninety-four years; one of the first volunteers of the 18th century, and certainly the last of that patriotic body, retaining to the end the liberal opinions of his youth, and living to see them recognised and accepted by the most eminent persons of a late day of all shades of political opinion. Who did not know him, the generous-minded old man, and the ardent lover of field sports, the historic "Draper" of 1797 - in truth and in fact, Jogn Sinclaire of Belfast? We had heard often of the antiquity of this family in Belfast, but find it not go back no further than the early part of the last century. They are, like many other Belfast people, of Scotch origin. A genealogical memoir of the Sinclaires has been submitted to us, but it is [illegible]

family mingled together; the births and deaths of numerous children all baptised by the Rev. Thomas Drennan, and the deaths of many adults are mentioned, but it is impossible to make out from the details any clear or consecutive narrative. This, however, in the present case, is the less to be regretted, as the following clear and succinct account of the family, furnished by Mr. Richard Sinclaire, the only son of John Sinclaire now living in this country, is presented to the reader without further preface:-

"The late Thomas Sinclaire of Mill Street(b. 1719) came into Belfast from Newtownards, and served his apprenticeship with Robert Armstrong, a grocer in High Street. He married, in 1749, Hester Eccles Pottinger, and they lived for some years in High Street, until after the death of Thomas Sinclaire's brother John, when they moved to the house in Mill Street, where John had Carried on the linen business, and which Thomas continued, having three bleach-greens-viz.; The Mountain Green, Lodge Green and Falls Green. He was a man who took much interest in Irish affairs, especially the volunteer movement, and all matters in connection with the general trade and welfare of Ireland. He kept a very large establishment, and entertained all the prominent men of the last century-among others Hamilton Rowan, who was a frequent guest. He died in 1798 and was buried in the ground attached to the present St. George's Church, High Street. He left four sons - first, Thomas; second, William; third, John; fourth, George. Neither of the first two left male issue; John left four sons; two are still alive, William & Richard. George left three sons, all of whom are dead."

Though the marriage between the Sinclaire and Pottinger families is not mentioned in any printed biographies which we have seen, it is nevertheless correct.

The Mrs. Sinclaire here mentioned was grandmother of Mr. Richard Sinclair of Avoca Park, Falls Road, the writer of this short memoir, and mother of Thomas, William and John.

To this we have only to add a few particulars from our own knowledge. The Sinclaires were a Presbyterian family, the name of Mrs. Sinclaire appearing on the roll of Dr. Bruce's congregation, 1813, her husband William having died a few years before; she had been a Miss Pollock. One of her daughters was married to Rev. Edward May, Rector of Belfast; another to Mr. Dobbs; and a third to Archdeacon Butson of Clonfert. The residence of William Sinclaire was in Donegal Place, the great establishment of the Messrs. Lindsay now occupying its site. He owned Fort William also, on the Shore Road, which he occupied only as a summer residence. John Sinclaire also lived in Donegal Place, his house having been where the establishment of Campbell & Co. now is; but the house in Mill Street with it's splendid gardens, was the historic home of the Sinclaire family. It was noticed, in an earlier part of this work, as a curious topographical fact, that a house with great gardens and pleasant surroundings should have been in Mill Street so lately as the year 1800, and also that it, in a changed condition, still stands. The historic home of the Sinclaires is exactly opposite King Street. It is of great size, the front part being now a large drug and grocery establishment. Where the great gardens were, extending to the river, is now a tan-yard. There were formerly iron railings before the house, which was occupied in this century by Mr. Beomer, one of the largest cotton spinners in the town. In its old days it was a place of great hospitality, and a general resort of all the leading politicians of the time. There is a tradition about it, of a very doubtful authority, that

the "Heart of Steel" men, when passing it in 1770, we may suppose to set "Cunningham's house in a flame," shouted loudly, from a belief that the Sinclairs family sympathized with them in their lawless proceedings, which is not likely. The story of the Sinclair mansion has passed away for ever.

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Jane Sinclair was the fifth child of Thomas Sinclair and Hester Eccles Pottinger and mother of the "Amiable Child." Following is an inquiry made to the Brooklyn Daily Eagle (New York City) newspaper, by Catherine Markham, and their answer. Sunday Aug. 17, 1924.

"Kindly let me know if possible why the iron fence around a small stone remains in the park not far from Grant's tomb. Whose grave it is, and what is the story?"

"The story was told in this column some years ago. The monument to "An Amiable Child" stands near the river and is inclosed by an iron fence a little higher than the monument, which consists of a large block having an inscription on it's eastern panel and surmounted by an urn. The inscription reads: 'Erected to the memory of an Amiable Child, St. Clair Pollock, died 15 July 1797 in the 5th year of his age."

Catherine Markham has made this grave the subject of the following poem-

An Amiable child

At Riverside on the slow hill-slant
Two memorial graves are seen;
A granite tome is over Grant
And over a child a green.

The whole world knows the hero's name,
And his blue battalions filed:
One tender line the other's fame,-
'An Amiable Child.

The daisy gold was in the grass,
The lark gold in the sky,
The summer day it came to pass,
The child put living by.

A hundred times the river shore
Has seen proud summer stayed;
The count begins a hundred more
Since that small grave was made.

Bright triumphs have the bugle blown.
Of battles running red,
Great cities from the grass have grown,
Since the little boy was dead.

Strange chance! One child remembered yet,
One only, of his day;
One child, for whom the eyes grew wet
Because he could not stay.

Strange chance for one who had no cause,
Who only loved and died,-
To lie here in oblivion's pause
By the great Captain's side.

At the time the child was buried, this locality was known as Strawberry Hill and was the country home of George Pollock (Lord Courtney) a New York merchant, brother of James Pollock, father of the Amiable Child. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Pollock failed in business, was forced to sell his Strawberry Hill property and went back to England. In a letter which he wrote hence to Mrs. Julian C. Verplanck under date of January 1?, 1800, we have this record of the child's grave:-

"There is a small enclosure near your boundry fence within which lie the remains of a favorite child covered by a marble monument. The surrounding grounds fall into the hands of I know not whom, whose prejudice or better taste may remove the monument and lay the enclosure open. You will confer a peculiar and interesting favor upon me by allowing me to convey the enclosure to you, so that you may consider it a part of your own estate, keeping it, however, always inclosed and sacred. There is a white marble funeral urn prepared to place on the monument, which will not lessen it's beauty. I have long considered these grounds as my own creation, having selected them when wild and brought the place to it's present form. Having so long delightfully resided there, I feel an interest that I cannot get rid of but with life."

In the August 1958 issue of Coronet Magazine, pages 34-37 there is an article about the Amiable Child written by Dr. Ira D. Gallen. There is a copy of the poem written by Catherine Markham and the following story:-

"Moved by a small memorial overlooking the Hudson River in New York City, Catherine Markham, wife of poet Edwin Markham, wrote those lines over 20 years ago. The legend of "An Amiable Child" has intrigued and haunted pilgrims to nearby Grant's tomb for years, yet no one today really knows the full story.
It began in 1797, when George Pollock, a wealthy New York merchant and landowner, welcomed his brother James and his family. James, his wife Jane and four year old son St. Clair had come from Philadelphia to visit George before returning to their home in Ireland. Looking over his uncle's vast acres, flanking what is now Riverside Drive, young St. Clair jumped up and down gleefully at the prospect of playing on them.
And shortly thereafter, on a hot July 15 afternoon, the four-year-old tot was laughing and running on Strawberry Hill, refreshed by the breezes rising from the Hudson River, directly at the bottom of the hill. But suddenly something went wrong. Did the boy slip and lose his footing? Did he tumble and fall? Was no one around to catch him? No one knows- but soon the Pollocks were mourning a little boy who had drowned in the river.
What did he look like, young St. Clair Pollock? Was he blond or dark haired, blue-eyed or brown? No records existing today furnish a description, beyond the inscription on the memorial placed by his parents over the grave atop Strawberry Hill, before they sailed back for Ireland. They marked the spot with a boundary fence and marble urn, as a testament of love that has survived years of war, changes and upheavals. The Civil War came and went, and General Ulysses S. Grant was laid to rest nearby in an imposing granite tomb.
No strawberries grow on Strawberry Hill today. The surrounding Pollock estate was given away to a municipal park. But the City of New York, under no obligation but sentimentality, continues to care for the plot

surrounding the grave - at a cost of $100 a year - trimming and replanting its ivy when needed.
Children who ordinarily might have no qualms about defacing city property keep their distance from this lonely grave in silent reference. And many an adult, reading its short, tender inscription, wonders about this "amiable" Irish boy who rests under the nearby protection of General Grant and the mother-figure of the Statue of Liberty, further to the south.

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Following is a story about the Belfast Hunt of 200 years ago, by Colin Johnston Robb, published in the Belfast Newsletter of November 30, 1955.

"On Monday, March 3, 1788, the Belfast Hunt met at Beersbridge at 9 A.M., and dined in the Donegal Arms in Castle Place at 5 P.M., James Holmes presiding. The first Hunt Ball of this club we have any record of took place in February 1812 in Donegal House, which stood on the corner of Donegal Place and Donegal Square North, then occupied by Thomas Verner, more than 200 ladies and gentlemen being present.
John Sinclaire of Donegal Place was indeed the John Peel of Belfast, and he kept his hounds in a well-built kennel designed by George Tattersall, the hunting surveyor, which was said to be the most modern hunting kennel in Ireland in those days. Every morning Mr. Sinclaire exercised his pack through the streets of the town, and on one day the hounds killed a hare in the grounds of the White Linen Hall, which stood on the site of the present City Hall.
John Sinclaire first introduced the English hare to the district of Belfast from a stock established by Mr. David Kerr on the Copeland Islands, and then he tried the Scottish hare in 1838. This mighty hunter and radical of his day was often seen with his hounds in the Bog Meadows, and Thomas Gaffkin in 1875 states that he saw "Mr. Sinclaire's hounds and a field of red coats gallop the very field now occupied by the Union Workhouse on the Lisburn Road. In 1847 a stag was chased across the Chapel Fields and up Arthur Street and down Ann Street, it taking to the waters of the Lagan at the Queen's Bridge."

In the book "Historical Notices of Old Belfast," by R. M. Young, on page 281 there is a poem by William Percy, 1826. It is called "The Antrim Hunt" the last and thirteenth verse is about the above John Sinclaire:-

John Sinclaire, Esquire, I now must advance,
At least to an equal with comrade M'Lance,
In the sports of the field few can either excel,
And proud is the minstrel their praises swell.

The above John Ferdinand Sinclaire was the eleventh child of Thomas Sinclaire and Hester Leslie Bottinger. He married Margaret Clarke, only child of Dr. John Clarke of Belfast and lived in Donegal Place, Belfast. They had issue of 8 children, the youngest being Richard Ker Sinclaire, born 1811. The following is the notice of his death in the Belfast Telegraph Newspaper August 12, 1904.

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD KER SINCLAIRE

AN OLD BELFAST FAMILY

The announcement of the death of Mr. Richard Ker Sinclaire, youngest son of the late John F. Sinclaire, of Dublin Hills and Donegal Place, will be

received by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, with the deepest regrets. By the death which occurred on Friday last, the 12th inst., at Avoca Park, Upper Falls, an honoured member of a Belfast family, who played a prominent part in the history of other days, is removed from our midst.

The Sinclaire family, though of Scottish origin, were connected by marriage with many well known highly respectable families in the North of Ireland. The deceased, who was well known to the older generation of the City of Belfast, had attained the patriarchal age of 94, and it is a singular coincidence that his father was also a nonagenarian. We find that the deceased's grandfather, Thomas Sinclaire, came to Belfast in early life, from Newtownards and married in 1744, Esther daughter Pottinger, of Mount Pottinger, an accomplished lady of many personal attractions. He carried on the linen business with great degree of success, having three bleach greens: The Mountain, The Lodge and the Falls, and took a deep interest in all local questions, as well as in the affecting the general trade and welfare of the entire country. At his splendid home in Mill Street, it is stated, he entertained Hamilton Rowan and other prominent men of that time, on a magnificent scale. He died 1797 and was interred in the old parish churchyard in High Street.

Of Richard Kerr Sinclaire's father, the late John F. Sinclaire, and his connection with "Old Belfast", much of interest to our readers might also be written. He too, we find occupied a conspicuous position amongst his fellow-townsmen and won for him all the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. It is interesting to recall the fact that he entertained General Lake, at that time the military commander served in Ireland in 1798. During his life, he took an active part in political affairs, and presided at the great open air Repeal Meeting, held in January 1841, at the Royal Hotel at the corner of Donegal Place and Donegal Square North, at which Dan O'Connell freely expressed his views on the repeal questions to a large and enthusiastic gathering. Something, to the extent to which the late John F. Sinclaire was known and appreciated, may be gathered from the following extract, which we take from "Benn's History of Belfast":-

"Whether we consider the consistent political opinions, or their high standing in commerce, the 'Sinclaire Family' - must be considered one of the most important in Belfast. That Belfastman of long lengthened residence in it, or much acquaintance with its inhabitants, does not remember the late John F. Sinclaire, who died so recently as the year 1957, at the great age of 94 years, one of the first volunteers of the eighteenth century, and certainly the last of that patriotic band, retaining to the end the liberal opinions of his youth and living to see them recognised and accepted by the most prominent persons of a later day, of all shades of political opinions. Those who not know him, the generous minded old man, the ardent lover of field sports, the "Historic Draper" of '97 - in truth and in fact, John F. Sinclair of Belfast."

Richard Kerr Sinclaire, the subject of the present notice, was the youngest of John's four sons. He was born on the 10th of August 1811, in Donegal Place, then of course a residential area: his father's house being then on the site now occupied by a branch of the Ulster Bank. The earlier part of his life he devoted to the linen business, and during the lifetime of his father he acted as agent for the latter's property; and though not personally connected with the business of the city, he was in many ways brought into contact with business men and always manifested a deep interest in the social and industrial progress of the city.

The extensive bleachworks of the firm were at the Falls, on the grounds now occupied by the Falls Park and Through Street, the former being in Donegal Place. [illegible]

easily traced to his ardent and persevering efforts. Many years ago, however, the deceased severed his connection with the business and went to live at Avoca Park. He wrote for the late Mr. George Benn, a brief account of the Sinclaire family, and this will be found incorporated in the second volume of Benn's 'History of the Town of Belfast.' Of late he became somewhat retiring in the slightest degree. He was a liberal Unionist and made himself thoroughly acquainted with all political matters of importance. Indeed, he was a well read gentleman and could discuss, even up to a few months prior to his death, any subject with a clearness which often astonished those who had the pleasure of conversing with him. He loved to revive old memories and to speak of the growth and progress of Belfast. One of his earliest recollections dated back as far as the year 1815, when he was only in his fourth year. He often spoke of seeing, in the April of that year, troops drawn up in the north side of Donegall Square for review by the General then commanding the district, and the regiment which took part in this review afterwards took part in the battle of Waterloo. He had a distinct recollection also of the opening of the Lisburn Road in 1817 and would often recall the happy times he hunted with his father over the rising ground on which the Union Workhouse at present stands.

The late Mr. Sinclaire was closely identified with the old White Linen Hall, of which his father had been one of the origional proprietors and he sat upon its committee for many years, until the hall was razed to the ground to make way for the new City Hall. For some years, he was one of the applotters in connection with the levying of the county rates of Antrim. He was a staunch Presbyterian, but like his respected father, he held broadminded views with regards to theological matters. While able to move about, he worshipped in Malone Presbyterian Church, of which he was one of the oldest members of the congregation and of which the pulpit is so efficiently filled by the Rev. A. J. Wilson.

Mr. Sinclaire's polished manners and genial hospitality will not be readily forgotten by many friends. For the past three years, owing to failing health, he has been confined to his room, but he enjoyed the use of his faculties up to the last. Only a few days before his death he was able to sit up in his chair as usual and converse with his family, his medical attendant being Dr. McConnell and on Friday last, as already mentioned, he passed peacefully away at the ripe old age of 94. His wife predeceased him about 22 years ago, but he leaves a family of nine - five daughters and four sons - for whom the deepest sympathy is expressed in their bereavement.

One of his sons, Henry Pottinger Sinclaire, joined the Dublin Volunteers and in the late South African War, distinguished himself, rising to the rank of Captain.

Richard Kerr Sinclaire's eldest son, also named Richard Kerr Sinclaire, of Auckland, New Zealand, settled in that country many years ago.

The senior Richard Kerr Sinclaire was buried in Malone Cemetery Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, August 16, 1904.

Another son of Richard, senior, George Hutchinson Sinclaire, was born in Belfast in 1860. On leaving school he worked in a bank. At the age of 18 he decided to go to New Zealand, arriving there in 1878. On his arrival there he joined the Bank of New Zealand and at the early age of 24 he became their bank manager, at a place called Wanganui. At the age of 35 he left the bank and went to live at Auckland where he lived on a small farm about 25 miles out of Auckland. He was not very successful as a farmer. He died November 1919.

Another son of Richard, senior, William Richey Sinclaire was born in Belfast and lived at Avoca Park. He married May 24, 1909 Mary Jane Law, of Hillsborough. They had four of a family, all born in Belfast. He joined the Quitt's Church in 1911.

Richard Ker Sinclaire's eldest son, also named Richard Ker, had issue of six children. Albert William Sinclaire, his youngest son, gave me the story about his grandfather also the following story about his father:-

"Richard Ker Sinclaire (junior) was born in Belfast, N. Ireland, Oct. 1856. He left school (about 15 years of age) and went to sea on a full rigged sailing ship - foreign going. On completing his apprenticeship, at age 19, he decided to go to New Zealand; as a cousin John had settled there 10 years earlier. He arrived in Auckland, N. Z. on the 19th of July 1876, in the full rigged sailing ship 'Ben Loch,' after a long voyage from England. For awhile he worked a small farm. After about five years he became 'Owner-Captain' of a small steamer called the 'Pearl' which traded for about 70 miles out of Auckland. This not being very successful, after three years, he sold the steamer and for awhile owned a drapery shop. He then became a produce broker for the next 35 years. He always wore a beard, was highly respected by his fellow brokers; who always called him 'Captain.' Some of the brokers used to call him 'The Major.' He died at 'Point Chevalier' a suburb of Auckland on the 15th of May 1943."

The following is a copy of a newspaper clipping from Auckland in 1923:-

"Presentation to Mr. Richard Sinclaire, by the Produce Brokers and Produce Merchants of Auckland, New Zealand, 1923.
A pleasing function took place Friday afternoon, when those interested in the grain, seed and produce trade assembled to bid farewell to Mr. R. K. Sinclaire, who is retiring on account of advancing years. On behalf of the merchants, Mr. F. M. Winstone, in presenting Mr. Sinclaire with a roll of notes, said that it was with very deep regret that they were parting with a gentleman of such honour and esteem as Mr. Sinclaire, who has been produce broker and grader in Auckland for over 30 years, during which time he had always held the utmost confidence of all those with whom he came in contact, and a man of greater integrity it was not possible to find. Mr. A. A. Martin, in making a similar presentation on behalf of the brokers, spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Sinclaire, who had always run so fair and straight. When Mr. Martin was only a boy in knickerbockers he remembered Mr. Sinclaire, who did not seem to have changed one bit. Although many years ago, he remembered how he and his fellow-brokers in their young days used to seek advice from Mr. Sinclaire. Mr. Sinclaire feelingly responded, and was accorded three hearty cheers by the assembled merchants and brokers."

Richard Ker Sinclaire's youngest son Albert William, visited the land of his father's birth in 1949. The following item was printed in the Belfast Telegraph Newspaper in 1949:-

"It has taken me 32 years to reach Belfast, and here I am - at last," remarked a bronzed Australian, when he arrived in the city recently, on a holiday visit. He was Mr. Albert W. Sinclaire, whose home is at 8 Cadogan Street, Marrickville, Sydney, but who was born in New Zealand over 50 years ago.
Mr. Sinclaire, who is a ship's officer in the Australian coastal trade, had an almost life-long ambition to see his father's native place, but for 32 years circumstances have been dead against him. When he was on his way over in 1917 the old Britannic, in which he was travelling, was torpedoed. He was lucky to get away in a boat, but burnt his leg.

On several other occasions, too, when he was about to sail something invariably happened to upset his plans. As a sailor he has been around the world three times, but never touched at an Irish port. Once when his ship was in port in England he was about to slip over to Belfast for a day, but fate stepped in again - with orders to sail for home. This year, with a long leave in front of him and with his children grown up, he made up his mind to see Belfast at last "or die in the attempt." And now, having seen it, and in Australian-like sunshine, he is not disappointed. "It is a city of which your citizens should be proud. Your City Hall is the finest I have ever seen and your scenery is wonderful."

FAMILY LINKS IN ULSTER

Mr. Sinclaire's father, who died 6 years ago at age 90, was Mr. Richard Ker Sinclaire, son of Richard Ker Sinclaire of Avoca Park, Upper Falls, who was for many years a well-known figure in the linen business here. The Sinclaires were connected with the distinguished Pottinger family of Belfast, and Mr. Sinclaire brought with him photographs of the grave in St. Jude's Churchyard, Sydney, of the tragic Lieut. General Sir Frederick Pottinger, Bt., an officer of the New South Wales Police, who came under a cloud because of his failure to hunt down two notorious bush-rangers of that time, Gardiner and Hall. On his way to Sydney to explain the matter his pistol exploded accidently and he received a wound from which he died on April 9, 1865.
Mr. Sinclaire's only remaining kinsfolk here are two cousins on his father's side, who live in Bangor, while on his mother's side there is a cousin in Derry, his mother being a native of Maiden City. During our chat Mr. Sinclaire told me of a grievance which Ulster folk of Sydney have. They have long appreciated the display of the "Belfast Weekly Telegraph" on the stand of the Public Library there, but some time ago the Librarian withdrew the "B.W.T." to make room for a Capetown newspaper, and this was immediately resented by Northern Ireland residents in the city. A protest was made by the local Ulster Association, and it is hoped that the representations made to the authorities will lead to the "B.W.T." being soon restored to its rightful place in the public news-stand.
I have heard of this grievance from some of my correspondents in Sydney and I join in the hope that the Ulster exile's newspaper will regain its place. Meanwhile there should be no reason why Ulster folk overseas cannot obtain their own copy of the "Belfast Weekly Telegraph." Thousands are receiving it weekly by direct subscription (13s per annum post paid) through our Circulation Dept."

NOTE: Mr. Sinclaire's above address is now changed to 49 Willoughby Street, Ebring, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia. (as of 1960)

One of the cousins Albert Sinclaire visited, while in Ireland, was Richard Sinclaire Alderdice, born 1877, died February 24, 1960. He died at his residence, 25 Bryansburn Road, Bangor, Co. Down, N. Ireland. He was the head of the firm of R. S. Alderdice, insurance brokers, 7 Wellington Place, Belfast, was held in high esteem in business circles.

His mother was a member of an old Ulster family, the Sinclaires, who had a house in Donegall Place, Belfast, on the site now occupied by the Ulster Bank. Mr. Alderdice was born in that house.

in 1899 he joined the Ulster Yeomanry and after six weeks training found himself en route for South Africa to fight against the Boers. However he lost his interest in the Yeomanry and it was largely through his efforts that a memorial tablet to men who served in the 29th (Irish Horse) 46th, and 54th and 60th squadrons was erected in the Belfast City Hall in 1956.

Mr. Alderdice was interested in all forms of sport and was president of the Ulster Small-bore Rifle Association. A Presbyterian, he worshipped in Hamilton Road Church, Bangor. He was a Past Master of Masonic Lodge 439. His first wife died about 7 years ago. He is survived by his second wife and by a son and daughter of his first marriage. The son is Mr. Ian Alderdice who is a dental surgeon in practice in Taunton, Somerset, England. He has 3 children. The daughter is Mrs. P. C. Seymour who lives in New Zealand.

After the Boer War, Mr. Alderdice spent 5½ years in London and later visited Alderdice relatives in the United States and Canada. He visited New York City, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Toledo, Ohio and in Canada he traveled from Quebec to Van Couver and Niagra Falls. In 1951 he visited his son in South and East Africa where he was stationed. His son was a Squadron Leader in the air force in the last war.

The first Mrs. Alderdice died in 1953, his second wife's name is Roberta Alderdice. He was buried in Bangor Cemetery, aged 83 years.

Other descendents of John Ferdinand Sinclaire, 11th child of Thomas Sinclaire and Hester DoolesPottinger, can be found in the Sinclaire lineage.

Captain George Sinclaire, 12th child of Thomas and Hester, 3rd. Buffs and 64th. British Regiment. He was a cousin of Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. and an uncle of the "Amiable Child."
He was born January 22, 1767, died December 11, 1829. He married Mary McGuckin of Belfast, Ireland, sister of Barrister James McGuckin of Dublin, Ireland.

During the Rebellion in 1798, Captain George Sinclaire was with his regiment in Ireland, and about the time that the battle of Ballynahinch was fought, some enemy of his reported to the British GoVernment that Captain George Sinclaire was a traitor. He was accordingly arrested, brought to Belfast and was about to be hanged or shot, when his loyalty was proved beyond a doubt. Shortly after, he resigned his commission in the Army and retired into private life.

His eldest son, Dr. Thomas Sinclaire, married Leah Gallandette de St. Croix, they had issue of five sons and three daughters. They came to the United States and he died in New Rochelle, New York, Aug.20, 1865.

His second son was Rawdon Francis Sinclaire, born 1800, was an officer in the British Army, also, he died at Gibraltar Nov. 15, 1829. His father died less than a month later, probably due to the shock of Rawdon's death. Rawdon had a sister Anne Frances, born 1800, probably his twin, she died Aug. 12, 1870 not married. Another sister Rosina, born 1801, died June 14, 1831.

Captain George's youngest son, William Frederick Sinclaire, born 1802, died Sept. 1875 at Mobile, U. S. A. He was a soldier and took part in the Seminole War in Florida.

Georgina Hester Agnes Sinclaire was Capt. in George's youngest daughter. She was born August 9, 1803, died January 19, 1871 in Philadelphia, Pa. In the year 1821, Rosina, Georgina's sister, received an invitation from her aunt and uncle, Mr. & Mrs. McGuckin of Dublin, to spend a year or two with them in that city. Her aunt was a Catholic and during her sojourn in Dublin, Rosina became a Catholic. On her return to her father's house in Belfast, her younger sister Georgina was invited by her aunt to pay her a visit. In her girlhood, Georgina was always disputing with her father on religious subjects, the family being Episcopalians. He often called her a dramatical little vixen when it happened she got the best of the argument. She left the Episcopal Church and joined the Presbyterian, but not quite satisfied in that faith, she became a convert to the Unitarian belief, and was a prominent member of the celebrated Dr. Cooke's Church in Belfast. One night, when staying with her aunt, she had a very remarkable dream. She thought she was drowning in the sea, but on the shore she saw a most beautiful lady who was motioning her to come ashore. She struggled along with the angry waves and finally reached the land. At breakfast table in the morning, she told her aunt and uncle the queer dream. That evening Father Ellmer, a Jesuit Priest and an old friend of the family, came to pay them a visit. Mrs. McGuckin told him of the strange dream her niece Georgina had had. Father Ellmer meekly addressed her and said "My child, you are about to become a Catholic. The beautiful lady who wafted you ashore was the Blessed Virgin." Before 3 months she was received into the Catholic Church. Shortly after her conversion, Mr. Cosslett of Nutgrove, Co. Down, Ireland, at the request of his daughter, Mary Anne, sent her an invitation to spend some time at his home until her family became reconciled at her change in faith.

In the spring of 1837 Father Kerr, who lived with the Bishop Denvir at his home in Donegal Street, Belfast, was for a long time ill with consumption. During his illness Georgina, who was at that time Mrs. James Cosslett, was very kind and attentive to him, and did all she could for his comfort. On his deathbed he gave her a precious relic of St. Agnes, as a token of his esteem for her long attention and kindness.

Georgina's first husband was James Cosslett, of Annacorn, Co. Down, N. Ireland. Evidently she had made his acquaintance while visiting Mary Anne at Nutgrove. They had issue of two children, Charles Cosslett, who was a Major in the Civil War (U. S. A.) died age 90 not married. A daughter Georgina Cosslett married a William Kelly and had issue.

Georgina Sinclaire's second husband was Henry Mulholland who came from a well known Irish family. His first wife was Anne Turtle by whom he had issue of 14 children. (see Mulholland lineage)
Georgina and Henry had issue of five children, the two youngest being twins - the one died in infancy.
Their eldest son, General St. Clair Augustine Mulholland, born 1839 died 1910. Following is an article written about General Mulholland by Joseph Biggar, M. R. I. A. of Belfast, Ireland, published by the Belfast Newsletter, Thursday October 22, 1925:-

"There is no uncertainty about the birth of a great General in Lisburn in the person of St. Clair A. Mulholland, which took place there on the 1st. of April, 1839. His father was Henry and his grandfather was Hugh Mulholland, who died in 1833 according to the inscription on the family tombstone in the old churchyard at Kilrush, Lisburn, Ireland, where his wife Eliz Beth Richardson also lies. There was an earlier

Hugh, according to an entry in the old Mulhallland bible which is still preserved, and there was later alliances with the Sinclaires and Turtles. They were intimately associated with the Tollings, the Stevensons, the Majors, the Musgraves and the Barbours, which gave the family wide connections and numerous friendships. The older Mulhallands buried at Drumbridge Churchyard, but Milrush has as many ancient and sacred associations and lay close besides the old Mulhallen residence which overlooked the canal dock at Lisburn.

The O'Mulhallen clan had a venerable origin and a renowned descent in Ulster history. They were also the custodians of the famed Bell of St. Patrick, a replica of the shrine of which is one of the show pieces in the Granger Room of the Belfast Museum. They were then residing at Eden-duff-Carrig (now Shane's Castle) on the shore of Lough Neagh. The O'Mulhallens, to give the clan it's ancient spelling and proper pronunciation, held lands at Magherabeg in Derry before they settled at the O'Neil town of Eden-duff-Carrig, where the survivor of them, Henry, who was a schoolmaster, cultured and capable and well versed in classics. Among his pupils was Adam McClain, afterwards a wealthy merchant, and to him on his deathbed he bequeathed his trust. The Bell and Shrine, with the Bedell Bible, were safely kept in an oaken box buried under a stately tree at Shane's Castle 1798. They are amongst our most valued national antiquities and lucky is he who ever possesses a copy of Marcus Ward's large folio volume with it's glowing coloured plates of every feature of the Bell and Shrine, and their accurate description of the prince of antiquaries, Bishop Reeves.

The linen business had been firmly established in Lisburn under Louis Crommelin when O'Mulhallen came there, residing what was called the Belfastgate and subsequently Bridge Street. This was the old way to Belfast from Lisburn by the Drumbridge and Milens Road. Old Hugh Mulhallen died 1803, his wife dying the year of the Insurrection, when her three sturdy sons were active, prosperous merchants in Lisburn, John, Hugh and Harry. Hugh, the grandfather of General St. Clair, kept the homefires burning; he "tarried by the Stuff" whilst John was a United Irishman and Harry was in the Yeomanry. The last two were both at the Battle of Ballynahinch on different sides. The United men named the three brothers Good, Bad and Indifferent. Harry was in the Lurgan linen market a few days before the Rising, with his friend and neighbor from Lisburn, the ill fated Harry Munro. The Mulhallens were also intimate with another wealthy linen merchant's family, the Tollings, people of culture and high social standing, who were most observedly and highly respected, even in their misfortunes. Another member of the family, James Mulhallen, who died at the age of 93, was a trumpeter of the Yeoman Cavalry.

General Sinclaire's mother was Georgina Sinclaire, a member of an old Belfast merchant family of much wealth and high reputation. From her he received his christian name. The Sinclaires had fine town residences in Mill Street and Donegal Place and a country seat at Fort William. They had three bleach greens, one Giant in Glen, Lodge Green and Falls Green, which is now part of the city cemetery. Through the Sinclaires the Mulhallands were connected with the Pollock, the Pottinger, the Hay and the Lobbs families. The Sinclaires were leaders in the 1782 Volunteer movement and their palatial residences were noted for plenteous boards and hospitable entertainment, where guests were very numerous, and entertained with culture and gaiety, for Belfast was then the Athens of the North."

Hugh was the Harry out of which the Hero Shine. Later the General was born, and he had every reason to be proud of his Ulster and Irish.

At the age of ten he left his quiet home in Lisburn for the United States, just after the great famine had swept over his native country. He found the ports and towns of the land of his early adoption crowded with poor, diseased and starving Irish, for the emigration craze and workhouse fever were in full favor with the authorities. These scenes so impressed young Mulholland that to the end of his life he was ever active in striving to relieve the hard conditions which the poor emigrants from his own country endured in crossing the Atlantic and on their arrival, for over a generation. At the age of twenty-three he was actively engaged in recruiting for the struggle between the Northern and Southern States, when he was commissioned Lieutenant- General of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, which he largely raised. He had prior to this been in the Militia in Philadelphia, where he had settled. He was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, joining up with General Meagher's Irish brigade. He led the troops to Fredricksburgh with distinguished bravery in what was one of the bloodiest and most desperate during the war, being severly wounded and carried off the field. Upon his recovery he at once returned to his duty. At Chancellorsville he was equally valient, and at great personal risk drew his forces to safety. At Gettysburgh he led his men into the very whirlpool of the fight only withdrawing from an equal contest after severe losses. He was well nigh mortally wounded in the Wilderness Campaign, which was one of great severity and hardship, when he was made Brigadier-General, receiving further promotion after his successful capture of one of the enemy's earth-works at Hatcher's Run. He maintained his credit as a brilliant, capable and reliable officer until the close of the war. When peace was declared he was appointed Chief of Police for the city of Philadelphia 1871, a most exacting and responsible position, which he filled with the tact and vigilance and unquestioned probity.
The General was a man of fine literary tastes and much artistic ability. He was a painter of repute and a lecturer in frequent demand in the great centre of the United States. He wrote an account of the Battle of Gettysburgh and one on Fredricksburgh, both of which are works of authority. He also wrote a life of General Hancock, a name not forgotten in his native town of Lisburn. Another work which attained authority still holds good in popular favour was "The Irish Brigade in War for the Union" written of those who died in defence of their adopted country. The General was President of the widespread American social union, "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick."
In 1909 appeared the "American Volunteers," with the words of President McKinley, another illustrious American of County Antrim stock, in it's preface: "The bitterness of the war belongs to the past. It's glories are the common heritage of us all. What was won in the great conflict belongs just as sacredly to those who lost as to those who triumphed." Part of the glory surely falls around the life and deeds of General St. Clair Mulholland, who as a boy left his native town of Lisburn and did one man's part in building up and firmly establishing the great Republic of the West. It can be remembered with pride that his birthplace was Lisburn and his early education took place there.
His deep religious devotion, which remained with him during his long strenous life until the end, was learned to repeat at his Mother's knee. As a boy he swam the canal, close to his family homestead, and bathed in many a Lagan pool. He roamed the meadows and the bleach greens at Lambeg, stood with awe on many a lighter rising him to the long level at the Union Locks, scampering home over the Carrow Tate bridge, not avoiding the pedlar's stalls in the Square on Market Days, with their varied youthful attractions."

General Mulholland predeceased by six years his elder half brother, Joseph Richardson Turale Mulholland, J. P., he lived to the patriarchial age of 83, dying in 1916. Richardson, as he was familiarly called, was well known in Belfast Social, Charitable, Linen and Fishing circles, and for his ever-ready hospitality of the good old school. General Mulholland left a widow and three daughters, who still survive, also a younger brother Francis Xavier Mulholland."

Georgina Sinclaire and Henry Mulholland's second son was Father James Eugene Mulholland, who was born in Lisburn, Ireland, June 1, 1841. He died May 17, 1886. Following is an article written and published by the Philadelphia Times Newspaper May 19, 1886:-

"A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. James Eugene Mulholland, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, 20th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, will be celebrated in that church on Tuesday next, Bishop O'Harra of Scranton, Pa. will officiate. The Rev. James Mulholland's sudden death in Alexandria, Egypt, on the 17th. instant, which was cabled to Archbishop Ryan at once, was announced in St. Patrick's Church at the May devotions on Monday night, causing a profound sensation. It was also announced at the Cathedral and other churches. The Archbishop called to Alexandria immediately to have the body embalmed and sent home at once. He will arrive home about the middle of July. Father Mulholland's death was a surprise to everyone, although it was generally known that his trip abroad was at the advice of his physician, who told him that a year of travel would in all probability restore his health. Father Mulholland, had he lived, would have been forty five years old in June. He was named after two priests in Ireland, who were his grandunclos. They lived to be very old, and one was a curate to the other for more than fifty years. On the 8th. of last October he started with Revs. Thomas S. Lee and J. M. Jones, two priests of the diocese of Baltimore, to make the tour of the world. They sailed from San Francisco for Yokohama and on arriving at Hong Kong Father Mulholland was confined to his bed for seven weeks with a swollen foot. Twelve years ago, while assisting in the consecration of a church at Shanokin, the scaffold fell and injured his foot. After getting well enough to leave Hong Kong he visited Bombay and when last heard from he was in the Holy Land, having spent Holy Week in Jerusalem. Only a few days ago a letter was received from him by Father McCabe, the acting pastor of St. Patricks, dated April 2, 1886, in which he said that he and his companions were on the eve of starting for Northern Palestine, where they intended to remain for some time. No particulars have been received as to the cause of death and the theories advanced are that he either succombed to the climatic fever or else contracted pneumonia from the exposure incident to the life of travelers in the East."

A later article gave the following information:-

"The party was nearing Nazareth when Father Mulholland was attacked with severe pains between the shoulders. His friends remained in Nazareth with him for a few days, but Father Mulholland refused to detain the party any longer and though weakened with suffering, insisted on continuing the journey. They reached Alexandria about May 15th. and on Monday May 17th, 1886, after a general confession, Father Mulholland celebrated Mass at the Franciscan Chapel. On his return to the hotel he made an entry in his diary, stating that in two or three hours they would start for Malta. Within an hour he was dead.

Father Mulholland's College Life

He was an alter boy at St. Philips Church on Queen Street, below Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., when he was ten years old, and three years later he was sent to St. Charles College; Ellicot's Mills, near Baltimore, Maryland. He after went to a preparatory seminary at Glen Riddle, and later was transferred to the Ecclesiastical Seminary, next to the Cathedral, in Philadelphia, where he remained until he was ordained to the priesthood on April 6, 1881. Bishop O'Harra was a pastor of St. Patrick's Church and one of the professors in the Ecclesiastical College and took a great fancy to young Mulholland, who was never once censured during his ten years of college life for breaking a rule. Rev. Dr. Horstmann, who was Father Mulholland's most intimate friend said yesterday: "He was avery thorough man from my earliest acquaintance with him and punctuality was one of his many virtues. He was always bellman at school and never mind how exciting the game was, he would leave the field at least three minutes before the recess was up in order to get back in time to ring the bell to notify the others. He always had his work thoroughly at heart."

Made Pastor of St. Patrick's

Bishop O'Hara remarked his devotion and after his ordination Father Mulholland became one of the assistant priests at St. Patricks. In which he was made Bishop of the Diocese of Scranton, Father Nugent assumed charge at St. Patricks, but after about a year he resigned and went to Ireland. For a time Father Mulholland was acting pastor of St. Patricks and was then appointed by Archbishop Wood, pastor. At that time he was the youngest pastor of an important diocese in any Catholic Church in the United States. The congregation then numbered about 18,000, but since then the parish of St. Charles Borromeo was taken from St. Patricks. Recently there were 10,000 communicants at St. Patrick's in one week. Father Mulholland did a great deal for the parish. He did his work quietly and modestly and freed the church of debt; besides he built the new parochial school where 600 children are instructed daily. He had the old school torn down, removed the pastoral residence and had the church entirely renovated and decorated. It was a big undertaking but his congregation gave him money liberally and the great improvements were all paid for as soon as they were made.

St. Patrick's Mass Bell

Father Mulholland's ancestors were the oldest Catholics in Ireland. His forefather served Mass for St. Patrick for many years, until St. Patrick's death. St. Patrick willed him his Mass Bell, which has been handed down in the Mulholland family from Father to son. In 1798 Henry Mulholland had the Bell buried during the revolution in Ireland. He was a school teacher and when he was dying he willed the Bell to Andrew McClain, who was also a school teacher. Less than ten years ago (1870) McClain's son sold the Bell to the Royal Hibernian Historical Society of Dublin, for $2,500. Recently General St. Clair Mulholland, a brother of Father Mulholland, now living in Philadelphia, tried to get the Bell back in the family, but the Historical Society refused to part with it at any price. Seven centuries ago the Bell was considered so valuable that a case was made to hold it. The Bell is similar in appearance to an ordinary copper cow bell. The case that contains it is made of gold, inlaid with precious stones. Exact copies of the bell are in Memorial Hall, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa., the Smithsonian Gallery in Washington

and the Louvre in Paris, France. The origional is a marvel of art and has never been separated from the bell.

The Place of Burial

There is a movement on foot to have the body of the dead priest buried in the church in front of the altar, at St. Patrick's and a delegation representing the congregation will wait on Archbishop Ryan to make the desire known and try to obtain permission to make this disposition of the body. It is thought that the Archbishop will not agree to the burial in the church, because it would be departing from the usual custom. There is a vault in the Cathedral where Archbishop Wood and one other Bishop and a priest were buried, and it is probable that the body of Father Mulholland will be buried there. Besides General St. Clair Mulholland, Father Mulholland leaves another much younger brother, Francis Xavier, who lives down town. (Philadelphia) He also leaves a married sister, Mrs. Gartland. He also leaves a number of half brothers and sisters, most of whom still live in the neighborhood of his birthplace, in the southern section of Antrim County. N. Ireland.
While a descendent of a very ancient Irish family on his father's side, his Mother, Georgina Sinclaire, belonged to one of the oldest Saxon families of England. His Mother's family were members of the church of England, but she became a convert to the Catholic Church in her young days."

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Saint Patrick's Bell, claimed to be the oldest specimen of Irish metal work in existance, has an unbroken history of fifteen centuries. The Cross of England, The Ardagh Chalice, The Tara Brooch and Saint Patrick's Bell are all to be seen in the National Museum on Kildare Street in Dublin, Ireland.
Patrick's origional Bell rang at the High Mass of the Eucharistic Congress of 1932 in Dublin's Phoenix Park. It tolled before a radio receiving mechanism so that by broadcast, it's chimes were heard all over the world. The Bell is about 7 inches tall, has an elaborate cover of gold filigree with glass crystal settings. On one side there are intertwined snakes with little blue crystals for eyes. On the back there is a raised ornamentation in silver swastikas. It was made in the period between the 9th and 11th century.

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Georgina Sinclaire and Henry Mulholland's third and youngest son was Francis Xavier Mulholland, born in Lisburn, Ireland in 1845, came to the United States with his parents in 1849. He then served his adopted country during the Civil War. He was a 2nd Lieutenant in 60 "B" Philadelphia City Guard. Having an inventive mind, he invented a special type gun, which the Government took. Linen window shades, cushions for boat seats etc. He was a lover of hunting and fishing, having a boat house on Barnegat Bay, New Jersey. He married Elizabeth Gaine, who was born in London, England, within hearing of the Bow Bells, hence called a "Cockney." They had issue of 11 children. Francis died 1911, shaking hands with his physician, due to heart failure.

SINCLAIRE LINEAGE

ALEXANDER SINKLER of Newtownards, Co. Down, N. Ireland was born about 1649-50 died about 1726. According to records in the Registry of Deeds, in the Four Courts, in Dublin, William Sinkler, Malster, and his brother John Sinkler, Merchant, both of Belfast, took over the properties which were lately in possession of Alexander Sinkler, father of the two brothers. The Deed was dated Sept. 16, 1726.
November 5, 1765 there is also a Memorial of an Indented Deed of Release between Thomas Sinclaire and his brother John, (sons of the above William Sinkler) Thomas being heir at law, he and John were the executors of the last Will and Testament of their father William Sinkler. Their sister Sarah (Mrs. George Wells) was also mentioned in the Deed. The Deed was for the same properties in Newtownards, Co. Down.

m. ?

2-John Sinkler, no information

1-William Sinkler, Yeoman, Malster, of Newtownards and Belfast born 1679, d. 1759

m. 1st. Jane Gregg, b. 1682, d. April 11, 171[illegible]

m. 2nd. Jane Scott, b. 1685, d. 1760

. 3 children who died young

1-Sarah, b. 1716, m. George Wells, no information

3-John, b. 1724, d. 1769, Linendraper, Belfast, no information

2-Thomas Sinclaire, changed spelling of name, b. 1719, d. Dec. 8, 1798, Linendraper, Belfast

m. Nov. 16, 1749 Esther Eccles Pottinger, b. Jan. 24, 1726, d. 1781, of Mt. Pottinger, issue 12 children

1-Agnes, b. Jan. 13, 1751, d. 1826, not married

2-William, b. March 4, 1752, d. May 31, 1756

3-Joseph, b. Feb. 25, 1753, d. June 10, 1767

4-Thomas, b. May 11, 1754, d. Sept. 20, 1838

m. Oct. 1791 in Belfast, Jane Bland, da. of Gen. Bland

. Mary Sinclaire, d. young

5-Jane, b. Sept. 1, 1755

m. Aug. 22, 1775 James Pollock of Bussbrook & Newry, N. Ireland, b. 1748, d. 1816

1-John Pollock, b. Aug. 22, 1776, d. 1781

2-Hester Pollock, b. 1778, d. June 15, 1800

m. James Douglas no information

3-Eliza Pollock, b. 1779

4-St. Clair Pollock, b. 1792, d. in America July 15, 1797, buried in Riverside Park, New York, U.S.A., see story on pages 8-9.

5-Agnes Pollock, b. 1811, d. Jan. 16, 1875

6-Frances, b. March 13, 1757, m. George Wells

. 2 sons who died young

7-William Frederick, b. June 23, 1756, d. Feb. 11, 1807

SEE HIS LINEAGE ON PAGE # 23

8-Esther, b. Jan. 13, 1760, d. June 12, 1763

9-John, b. April 25, 1761, d. Aug. 11, 1763

10-Charlotte, b. Oct. 29, 1762, d. March 20, 1765

11-John Ferdinand, b. April 13, 1764, d. June 20, 1857

SEE LINEAGE ON PAGES 24-25-26-27-28

12-Captain George, b. Jan. 23, 1767, d. Dec. 11, 1829

SEE LINEAGE ON PAGES 29-30-31

WILLIAM FREDERICK SINCLAIRE, b. June 23, 1758, d. Feb. 11, 1807
He is mentioned frequently in the book "Drennan Letters" edited by D. A. Chart, Litt.D., Deputy Keeper of the Records of Northern Ireland. Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. To be purchased directly from H.M. Stationery Office 15 Donegall Square West, Belfast - 120 George St., Edinburgh. Book dated 1931. On page 366 is a letter from Mrs. McTier to her brother Dr. Wm. Drennan at Dublin, dated Nov. 6, 1806, mentioning "Reference to cotton manufacture set on foot by Sinclair in Newtownards" 64 pages.

m. Charlotte Pollock, sister of James Pollock, who married Jane Sinclaire. Born 1763, d. Jan. 9, 1850

1-Eliza, b. June 10, 1785, d. April 21, 1857

m. Rev. Edward May, Rector of Belfast

1-Edward Stephen May, d. August 13, 1864

2-Cecil Charles May, d. Jan. 10, 1857

3-Right Honorable George Augustus May, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

2-Hester, [illegible]

m. Archdeacon Butson of Clonfert, Co. Galway, Ireland

3-Charlotte, b. Feb. 4, 1803

m. Aug. 26, 1826 Richard Dobbs of Castle Dobbs, who was b.1796 See Dobbs lineage

1-Richard Archibald Dobbs, b. 1843, d. Feb. 1853

2-Montague William Edward Dobbs, b. Sept. 28, 1844

3-Olivia Nicola Dobbs,

m. Nov. 1854 Sir James MaCauly Higginson

4-Frances Millicient Dobbs

m. Nov. 11, 1856 Col. Hugh Boyd

5-Hester A. Caroline Dobbs

m. April 26, 1853 Gerald George Aylmer, Baron

6-Harriet Sydney Dobbs

m. 1st. Aug. 28, 1850 George, Duke of Manchester

m. 2nd. Dec. 14, 1858 Arthur Stevenson Blackwood, Esq.

7-Nicola Susan Dobbs, d. June 19, 1857

8-Millicient Georgina Montague Dobbs

JOHN FERDINAND SINCLAIRE, 11th. child of Thomas Sinclaire and Esther Eccles pottinger, b. April 13, 1774, d. June 20, 1857 Of the Falls, Donegal Place, Belfast. Ireland. Story on pages 10-11

m. Feb. 9, 1793 Margaret Clarke, only child of Dr. John Clarke of Belfast, who d. April 1810. Margaret b. 1769, d. Jan. 9, 1839

1-Thomas, b. Dec. 3, 1796, d. Oct. 7, 1860

m. Augusta Heatly Montgomery of Co. Wicklow, b. 1802, d. March 23, 1870, great granddaughter of Col. Wm. Montgomery & Isabel Campbell who was granddaughter of the 9th. Earl of Argyle. See the Campbell - Montgomery lineage.

1-Thomas, b. 1834, d. Sept. 25, 1884 - no information

. 2 other sons - no information

4-Augusta, b. 1832, d. March 11, 1845

5-Mary Caroline, b. 1836, d. Oct. 11, 1870

2-Catherine, b. Oct. 16, 1797, d. 1884

m. June 6, 1822 George Hutchinson of Manor House, Ballymoney, County Antrim, N. Ireland

. issue 3 sons and 5 daughters

.Thomas Hutchinson, m. ?

.John Hutchinson, m. ?

.Captain George Hutchinson, b. 1889, living in 1956 at Shangarry, Ballycastle, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland

m. ?

1-Richard Sinclaire Hutchinson, British Colonial Administration Service in the Gilbert and Ellis Islands, West Pacific (1956)

3-John, b. ?, d. 3 weeks old

3-John, 2nd., b. Aug. 27, 1800, d. 1857 not married

4-William, b. in Belfast Jan. 28, 1802, d. Aug. 3, 1891 in West Hoboken, N. J., U.S.A. SEE LINEAGE ON PAGES 27-28

5-Jane, b. Oct. 27, 1805, d. Sept. 4, 1819

6-Margaret, b. Aug. 29, 1808, d. July 1, 1900 aged 92 years

7-Emily (Amelia?) b. 1809, d. 1889

m. Robert Thompson of Belfast, who died 1862

3 sons and 4 daughters - no information

8-Richard Ker Sinclaire, b. Aug. 10, 1811, d. 1904, of Avoca Park, Upper Falls, Andersonstown, Belfast. See story on page 10, 11 & 12.

m. Isabel McKee of Bangor, Co. Down, who d. 1881-issue 10 children

1-Richard Ker Jr., b. Oct. 30, 1856, d. May 15, 1943 in Auckland, New Zealand - story on pages 12 & 13

m. 1st. Aug. 1889 Ellen Mathilda Stevenson of Londonderry, Ireland, b. 1859, d. Dec. 17, 1899

1-Isabel May, b. May 5, 1890

m. 1911 Thomas Adamson

1-Doris Adamson, b. 1912

m. 1945 ?

1-John, b. 1946

2-Gwendoline, b. Aug. 5, 1891

m. Dec. 24, 1915 J. Hale

1-Mavis Hale, b. Feb. 1917

m. J. Clark

. 3 children

3-Richard Stanley b. Oct. 23, 1892, not married, d. Dec. 25, 1955 in Auckland, New Zealand

4-Albert William, next page

4-Albert William Sinclaire, 4th. child of Richard Ker, Jr.
Born Feb. 27, 1895
m. June 7, 1919 E. Cooke
1-Albert Richard, b. Aug. 15, 1926, not married
2-Ervis Gwen., b. July 15, 1920
m. Aug. 15, 1942 V. Morehouse
1-Carol Morehouse (gwendoline) b. Jan. 15, 1944
2-Vicky Ellen Morehouse, b. March 3, 1949
3-Garry Morehouse, b. ?
5-Ellen Mathilda, b. Oct. 28, 1896
m. 1924 J. Oliver
1-Joan Oliver

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m. 2nd. June 1906 - Richard Ker, Jr. m. Margaret Walker who died July 16, 1908
6-Margaret Rose Sinclaire, b. July 7, 1908
m. 1936 F. Rose
1-Graham Rose, b. 1937
2-Garry Rose, b. 1939
3-Margaret Rose, b. 1945
2-George Hutchinson Sinclaire, 2nd son of Richard Ker Sinclaire, Sr.
b. 1860, went to New Zealand in 1878, d. November 1919
3-Katharine, not married
4-Clara, not married
5-Florence, not married
6-Margaret Hester, d. 1923
m. Mr. Alderdice - issue 5 children
. youngest daughter d. 1953, m ?
. daughter lives in New Zealand, m. ?
1- child
. Richard Sinclaire Alderdice, b. 1877, d. Feb. 24, 1960
See story on pages 14-15
m. 1st. ? who died 1953
1-Ian Alderdice, m. ?
3 children, lives in Taunton, Somerset, England is a Surgeon Dentist
m. 2nd. Roberta ? living in 1960
7-Henry Pottinger Sinclaire, joined the Dublin Volunteers and in the late South African War, he distinguished himself, rising to the rank of Captain. He died in the U. S. A.
8-Albert, died in infancy
9-Isabel Madeline Sinclaire
m. Captain George Neill
1-a son, b. Dec. 15, 1878, d. Jan. 15, 1951
m. Miss Spence
1-Dr. G.A.W. Neill, b. Feb. 22, 1910
m. July 29, 1938 Dr. Edith E. Craub, no issue
10-William Richey Sinclaire, born in Belfast, lived at Avoca Park, came to the U. S. in 1911, died in 1930
m. May 24, 1905 Mary Jane Law of Hillsborough, Co. Down, Ireland
Born 1876, living in 1960
2-William Eldred Sinclaire, b. Nov. 6,1908, lives in Hawaii-1958
m. August 1938 Marion Snowden
1-Carol Anne Sinclaire, b. April 27, 1939
m. 1956 Cecil Woodall
1-Deborah Woodall, b. about 1957
3-Miriam Louise Sinclaire - next page

3-Miriam Louise Sinclair, (da. of Wm. Sidney Sinclair) born in Belfast, Ireland, Nov. 23, 1910, came to the U.S. 1911
m. Sept. 26, 1937 Herbert Vaughan Howland, b. June 9, 1908 in Everett, Mass., their address:- 70 Merritt Road, Riverside 15, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
1-John (Jack) Sinclair Howland, b. Jan. 5, 1939
m. May 1, 1959 Barbara Ann Ellsworth
1-Elizabeth Ann Howland, b. Jan. 1, 1960
2-Robert Vaughan Howland, b. April 15, 1943
4-Robert William Sinclaire, (Adopted), b. Feb. 15, 1923
m. Nov. 1945 Henrietta Brodeun
1-Roberta Sinclaire
2-Robert Sinclaire, Jr.
1-Esther Pottinger Sinclaire, b. March 6, 1906, living in 1960 at 37 Earls Street, Norwood, Mass., U. S. A.
m. July 1924 John J. Corcoran
1-John Corcoran Jr., b. March 25, 1925
m. June 1946 Gertrude De Valga
1-Gerald Corcoran, b. March 1947
2-Beverly Corcoran, b. May 1949
2-Robert F. Corcoran, b. Dec. 2, 1926
m. Nov. 1950 Jeanne Cross
1-Patricia Corcoran, b. Sept. 26, 1954
2-Donna Corcoran, b. Oct. 26, 1955
3-Elizabeth L. Corcoran, b. July 12, 1928
m. Jan. 1955 James Richard Gehis
1-James Gehis, Jr., b. Jan. 1956
2-Paul Gehis, b. June 23, 1957

4-Donald Corcoran, b. May 25, 1930 not married

5-Richard Sinclaire Corcoran, b. Oct. 20, 1932
m. Nov. 1, 1951 Shirley Maier
1-Kenneth Corcoran, b. July 1953
2-David Corcoran, b. Nov. 1955
6-Jane L. Corcoran, b. Sept. 11, 1935
m. 1953 William Hart
1-Susan Hart, b. Feb. 12, 1955
2-William Hart, Jr., b. June 1957
7-Nancy P. Corcoran, b. Dec. 4, 1936

8-Gerald Corcoran, b. Jan. 6, 1941

9-Susan Corcoran, b. Jan. 6, 1947

10-Dennis Corcoran, b. March 14, 1949

4-WILLIAM SINCLAIRE, 4th child of John Ferdinand Sinclaire, b. Jan. 28, 1802 in Belfast, Ireland. Baptised in the 1st Presbyterian Church, Rosemary Street, Belfast. Left Ireland in 1845, with his wife and family of 8 children, came to the United States, settled in W. Hoboken, N. J. where he died Aug. 3, 1891.

m. Feb. 1, 1832 Harriet Purdon, daughter of Dr. T. H. Purdon, b. March 23, 1808, d. Feb. 8, 1889 - issue 8 children

2-John Sinclaire, b. Dec. 4, 1832, d. Nov. 23, 1866

m. ?

1-Margaretta H. Sinclaire, d. May 9, 1933 at St. Leonards-on-Sea, S. England.

1-Henry Purdon Sinclaire, b. May 6, 1834, d. Nov. 25, 1902. He lived in Corning, N. Y. when the Corning Glass Works was founded in 1868 he became Secretary until his death in 1902.

m. 2nd. Annie Watson

3-Reginald Sinclaire, b. Aug. 21, 1894
Plum Creek Ranch, Larkspur, Colorado

m. 1st. Nov. 17, 1863 Frances Augusta Oakes, b. Oct. 8, 1833, d. March 9, 1872

1-Henry Purdon Sinclaire, Jr., B. Aug. 14, 1864, d. June 21, 1927

m. Christina Murray

1-Robert Oakes Sinclaire, 333 Sea Spray, Palm Beach, Florida or Elkhorn Ranch, Bozeman, Montana.

m. 1st. -1915 - divorced 1930

1-John Henry Sinclaire, b. 1923

m. ? issue 4 children

m. 2nd. no issue

2-Douglas Cummings Sinclaire, b. Feb. 10, 1897, 836 Riverview Drive, Brielle, N. J.

m. Lydia Foster, b. Dec. 8, 1898

1-Estelle Foster Sinclaire, b. 1919

m. Frederic Breakspear Farrar, b. 1918

1-Frederick Douglas Farrar, b. 1944

2-Carolyn Sinclaire, b. April 9, 1925

m. Moro Phillips Van Mater

1-Douglas Sinclaire Van Mater, b. Mar. 28, 1946

2-Carolyn Van Mater, b. April 25, 1948

3-John Sinclaire, Box 1314 Clearwater, Florida

4-Murray Sinclaire, b. Jan. 3, 1900
47 Great Oak Drive, Short Hills, N. J.

m. Elizabeth Balch, b. Mar. 5, 1911

1-Mary Elizabeth Sinclaire, b. Jan. 22, 1942

2-Barbara Balch Sinclaire, b. Mar. 31, 1943

3-Katherine Murray Sinclaire, b. June 24, 1944

4-Murray Sinclaire Jr., b. Dec. 21, 1951

2-William Sinclaire, 2nd. son of Henry P. Sr., b. Nov. 13, 1866, d. Feb. 22, 1929. He succeeded his father in 1902 as Secretary for the Corning Glass Works until his death in 1929.

m. Jan. 18, 1899 Helen B. Walker, b. Nov. 14, 1862, d. Aug. 21, 1947

2-Helen Sinclaire, b. Feb. 7, 1900, d. 1906

1-William Walker Sinclaire, b. Nov. 7, 1899, 201 Pine St., Corning, N. Y. or R.D. Box 123, Sedalia, Col.

m. June 18, 1927 Mary Catherine Swartwood, b. July 29, 1905

1-William Walker Sinclaire, b. Nov. 7, 1899
m. June 18, 1927 Mary Catherine Swartwood
1-William Sinclaire 11, b. Nov. 19, 1928
Sinclaire Angus Ranch, Sedalia, Colorado
m. June 7, 1952 Joanne Gray
1-Catherine Sandoval Sinclaire, b. May 21, 1955
2-William Lincoln Sinclaire, b. November 1956
2-Mary Carroll Sinclaire, b. March 7, 1930
2740 Flora Place, Denver, Colorado
m. Dec. 29, 1952 James Reed Morris 11.
1-Katrina Morris, b. Oct. 6, 1955
2-Halsted Morris, b. July 23, 1957
3-Helen Sinclaire, b. Nov. 13, 1932
9235 Rindge Ave., Playa del Rey, California
m. Sept. 2, 1951 Harry E. Blythe 111.
1-Sinclaire Whitman Blythe, b. March 2, 1953
2-Alexander Blythe, b. Oct. 26, 1955
3-Leslie Blythe, b. March 30, 1958
4-William Augustus Blythe, b. Jan. 23, 1960
3-Paul Sinclaire, b. Aug. 23, 1905, brother of Willaim Walker S.
1 East End Ave., New York 21, N. Y. or Georgica Farm,
East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. Box 458.
m. issue
3-William Sinclaire, 3rd. son of William Sinclaire (b. 1802)
b. October 21, 1837, died January 27, 1873
m. ?
1-Harrietta Louise Sinclaire, b. 1869, d. New York City 1939
4-Charles Delacherois Sinclaire, 4th. son, b. Sept. 8, 1839, d. May 7, 1870
5-Edward Purdon Sinclaire, 5th. son, b. June 6, 1841, d. March 10, 1912
in Rutherford, N. J.
m. Kate ?
1-James Kennedy Sinclaire,
415 Edgewood Place, Rutherford, N. J.
2-William Sinclaire,
144 Union Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
3-Ada Sinclaire
4-Charles Sinclaire
5-Jack Sinclaire
6-Anne Elizabeth Sinclaire, b. Jan. 15, 1836, d. Feb. 26, 1923, not married. Died at Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea, S. England.
7-Harriet Louise Sinclaire, b. April 21, 1843, d. Aug. 2, 1947 at 47 Sedlescombe Rd., St. Leonards-on-Sea, S. England.
8-Amelia Charlotte Sinclaire, b. Dec. 29, 1844, d. Sept. 19, 1912
m. 1st. Mr. Finlay whose relations lived in County Antrim, Ireland. They went to Ireland on their honeymoon, he caught cold - on the way over - it turned to tuberculous and he died shortly after their marriage. Amelia remained in Ireland.
m. 2nd. James Kennedy, no issue. They lived in Richmond Lodge, Holywood, Co. Down, Ireland. At the time of Amelia's death, she was living at Dalguise, Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

12-CAPTAIN GEORGE SINCLAIRE, 3rd. Buffs, 84th. British Regiment, 12th. child of Thomas Sinclaire & Esther Eccles Bottinger.
b. Jan. 22, 1767, d. Dec. 11, 1829, of King Street, Belfast.
Story on pages 15 & 16.
m. Mary McGuckin of Belfast, sister of Barrister James McGuckin of Dublin
1-Dr. Thomas Sinclaire, b. 1796, d. Aug. 20, 1865 at New Rochelle N. Y., U. S. A. (migrated to N.Y. about 1827-Brooklyn)
m. Leah Gallandette de St. Croix
5 sons and 3 daughters - no information
2-Rawdon Francis Sinclaire, b. 1800, d. in Gibralter, officer in the British Army, d. November 15, 1829, a month before his father's death.
3-Anna Frances Sinclaire, b. April 16, 1800, d. Aug. 12, 1870, n.m.
4-Rosina Sinclaire, b. 1801, d. June 14, 1881, n.m.
5-William Frederick Sinclaire, b. 1802, d. Sept. 1845 at Napoleon, U.S.A., was a soldier & took part in the Seminoles War in Florida.
6-Georgina Hester Agnes Sinclaire, b. Aug. 9, 1803, d. Jan. 19, 1871, buried in Phila. in the old Cathedral Cemetery.
m. 1st. James Cosslett of Ireland
1-Charles Cosslett, Major in Civil War, d. age 90, n.m.
2-Georgina Cosslett
m. William Kelly of Philadelphia
1-James Kelly
2-Anne Kelly & Louise Kelly
3-Georgina Kelly
m. Mr. Devlin
1-Marie Devlin
m. Mr. Finch
1- they adopted a son
m. 2nd. June 6, 1838 in Holywood, Co. Down, Ireland by Rev. Anthony Cosslett, a Roman Catholic Priest, to Henry Mulholland of Lisburn, Ireland, b. Nov. 19, 1796, d. Feb. 22, 1856. He had 14 children by his 1st. wife See Mulholland lineage on page # Henry and Georgina came to America 1849 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa.
1-Major General St. Clair Mulholland, b. April 1, 1839, in Lisburn, Ireland, d. 1910 in Philadelphia.
See story on pages # 16-17-18-19
m. 1st. Mary Dooner of Philadelphia
1-Agnes Marie Mulholland,
m. Ludwig Faber, Commercial Artist
1-Armin Faber, living in 1959, n.m.
2-Edward Mulholland, d. 1 year old
3-Frances Fox Mulholland, b. 1867, d. 1951
m. Joseph Comber
1-Frances Comber, d. 1952, n.m.
2-Howard Comber, d. 1942
m. Katherine ? who remarried Wm. Ramage Wolf
1-Howard Comber, m. ?
1-Phyllis Comber ,engaged to Craig Biddle?
2-Patricia Comber
m. Mr. Boniface
3-Clair Comber, m. no issue, d. 1953
4- Mary St. Claire Mulholland, b. 1871, living in 1960 not married

1- Major General St. Clair Mulholland
m. 2nd. Mary Heenan, da. of Col. Heenan who was wounded during the battle of Fredricksburgh. Gen. St. Clair succeeded him in command of the 116th. Penna. Regiment. Mary was a sister of Dr. Heenan of Philadelphia.
5-Genevieve Mulholland, d. 1944, n.m.
6-Claire Mulholland, b. Feb. 25, 1889
m. Feb. 3, 1917 George Dobbin, b. Mar. 26, 1882, d. 1941
1-Claire M. Dobbin, b. Dec. 11, 1917
m. 1956 Fredbrick Hessenaur(m. in July, d. Oct. 1956)
2-Helen M. Dobbin, b. Dec. 31, 1918,m.1956 Wm. Cully
3-George F. Dobbin, b. Nov. 11, 1919m.1949 K.Mathews,da.
4-John R. Dobbin, b. Sept. 20, 1921, n.m. (Sharon,b.1956)
5-Donald D. Dobbin, b. Nov. 1, 1922,m.1953 Sheila Sullivan,
6-Margaret M. Dobbin, b. Nov. 16, 1923 (2 sons)
m. April 16, 1949 Harry Bunting III, b. Sept. 18, 1920
1-Carol Bunting, b. Feb. 11, 1950
7-Rosemary M. Dobbin, b. May 15, 1925,m.1952 Malcolm Murphy
8-Patricia M. Dobbin, b. Nov. 18, 1928 (1-Barbara,b.1955
9-Genevieve D. Dobbin, b. May 23, 1931 (2-Patricia,b.1959
2-Father James Mulholland, b. June 4, 1841, d. May 17, 1886
2nd. son of Georgina Sinclaire Cosslett & Henry Mulholland
See story on pages #20-21
3-Louise Marie Mulholland, b.?
m. Francis Xavier Gartland
1-Francis Xavier Gartland, d. March 25, age 1yr.11 mos.
2-Charles Cosslett Gartland, d. age 25 years
3-Louise Marie Gartland, d. age 5½ years
4-Georgina St. Claire Gartland,
m. Mr. McNab, attorney
5-James St. Clair Gartland, d. aged 1 year
6-Frances Marie Gartland, d. age 5 days
7-Marie Frances Gartland,
m. Mr. Ansley
1-Bobby (probably Barbara)oldest daughter
m. Raymond Keller
2 children
8-Louise Marie Gartland, last living member of her family, living in 1960
4-Francis Xavier Mulholland, b. 1845 in Lisburn, Ireland, his twin died at birth. He died 1911 and is buried in St. Denis Cemetery, Haverford, Pa., along with his wife.
m. Elizabeth T. Owens, da. of Mary Griffith (of the Griffith Glove Mfg. Co., of England) and Cornelius Owens of England. Born in London, d. in Phila. April 16, 1914 about 65 yrs. old.
1-Mary, b. April 1, 1872, d. June 24, 1949
m. Charles McIntyre, d. Feb. 4, 1927
1-Frances Ann, b. July 15, 1899
m. Frank Fedrick no issue, lives in Wilmington, Del.
2-Charles, b. May 24, 1901
m. Muriel Leahy, b. Jan. 15, 1901
1-Charles, Jr., b. Nov. 22, 1922 lives in California
m. Ann Cummings
1-Bridget McIntyre
2-Molly McIntyre
2-Joseph, b. Aug. 5, 1927, m. ? lives in California ?
1-Joseph Patrick McIntyre, b. in Germany
3-Michael - next page

3-Richard, b. April 30, 1926 - Jr. son of Charles
m. Joan ? lives in California
1-Michael McIntyre
4-Muriel, b. Sept. 5, 1932
m.
5-Barbara, b. Sept. 9, 1934 - air line hostess- California
3-John McIntyre, b. Aug. 26, 1903, son of Mary Mulholland and Charles McIntyre, Sr.
m. Charlotte Ennis, b. March 27, 1903
1-Nancy, b. March 12, 1932
m. issue
2-Grace Ann, b. June 3, 1937
4-Rose Mary, b. Aug. 15, 1910
m. Wallace Decatur Roberts
1-Wallace Decatur Roberts, Jr., b. Oct. 20, 1948
Present address:-2056 Woodside Lane, Broomall, Pa.
2-Henry (Harry) Mulholland, 1st. son of Francis X. Mulholland and Elizabeth Owens. b. Oct. 6, 1874, d. Feb. 27, 1928, n.m.
3-Francis Xavier, d. young
4-Georgina, see below
5-St. Clair, b. Aug. 2, 1882, d. March 5, 1948
m. Catherine M. O'Connor, d. 1956
1-Clair, b. 1909, d. 1930, n.m.
2-Francis, b. about 1911, living in 1960, n.m.
6-Catherine, b. Aug. 22, 1884, d. 1932, m. Phillip Erdman, no issue
7-Elizabeth, died young
8-Franklin, died young
9-Augusta, died young
10-Frances, b. Aug. 5, 1889, d. Jan. 8, 1945
m.Frank McHugh, b. 1886, d. Sept. 25, 1949 at that time he had 9 grandchildren
1-John, b. about 1910
m. has issue living in Chicago, Ill.
2-Franklin, b. about 1912
m. has issue living in Chicago. Ill.
3-Elizabeth, b. about 1915, n.m.
4-Mary, b. 1922m m. Mr. Cornly, Navy Officer - issue
11-Aloyshus, died young
4-Georgina Hester Agnes St. Claire Mulholland, b. Jan. 15, 1881-living
m. Feb. 3, 1896 William Henry Lappe, b. March 17, 1871, d. Dec. 29, 1956, son of Sophi Doar Kumer Lappe who was born in Minden Germany Jan. 7, 1847, d. 1926
1-Francis Xavier Wilfred Lappe, b. Nov. 21,1898, d. June 10,1959
m. 1918 Dorothy Hartley, b. 1899
1-Dorothy Lappe, b. 1920 lives in Lenni, Pa.
m. John Zetts no issue
2-St. Claire Aloyshus Lappe, b. Sept. 2, 1902 in Chautauqua, N.Y.
m. Feb. 24, 1922 Walter E. Daub, b. March 13, 1903 in Phila.Pa.
1-William Earl Daub, b. Nov. 5, 1922 in Phila., Pa.
m. July 1, 1944 Leah Mary Paradise, b. May 31, 1924
1-Kathleen Ann Daub, b. Feb. 21, 1947 in Milwaukee,Wis.
2-Sandra Jane Daub, b. June 6, 1949 in Milwaukee, Wis.
3-Linda Sue Daub, b. Aug. 15, 1951 in Milwaukee, Wis.
Their present address:- 3257 S. Clement Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Following are the inscriptions on a large stone on the North wall of the Clifton Street, Belfast Graveyard. The large tombstone has three panels, surmounted by two sculptured vases and two urns.

CENTRE PANEL

William Sinclaire of Belfast, O. S. 11th February 1807, age 47 also Charlotte (Pollock) Sinclaire, his widow, who died the 9th day of January 1850 in the 87th year of her age.

LEFT PANEL

Cecil Charles May, died 10th of January 1857, age 18 months
Elizabeth Sinclaire May, widow of the Rev. E. May, born 18th of June, 1785, died 24th April 1857 also of
Edward Stephen May, eldest son of Rev. E. May and Elizabeth Sinclaire, his wife, who died on the 13th day of August 1864

RIGHT PANEL

James Pollock of Newry died on the 1st of February 1816 aged 68 also his daughter Hester Pollock died the 15th of June 1800 aged 20
Agnes Sinclaire Pollock died the 16th of January 1875, aged 74

A large tombstone erected against the West wall of the Clifton Street Graveyard:-

Sacred to the memory of
John Sinclaire, died 20th of June 1857, aged 93 years and
Margaret Clarke his wife, only child of John Clarke, died 9th of January, 1839, aged 70 years also their daughter
Jane Sinclaire, died 4th September 1819 aged 14 years and
Margaret Sinclaire, died 1st of July 1900, aged 92 years
Their eldest son Thomas Sinclaire, died 8th of October 1860, aged 63 years also his wife Augusta, daughter of Conway Heatly Montgomery, died 23rd of March 1870, aged 68 years, also their daughters Augusta who died 11th of March 1845 aged 13 years, Mary Caroline died 11th of October 1870, aged 34 years, also their eldest son Thomas Sinclaire who died the 25th of September 1884, aged 50 years.

This stone was erected by Emily Sinclaire Millar in 1901

There is also another stone behind the above one with the name of John Clarke who died April 1810.

There is also another name but the 1901 stone would have to be removed to see the name.

The above information was copied from the tombstones by Mr. John A. Rankin of 145 Sandown Rd.,Knock, Belfast, Ireland in January 1958.

THE PRESENT EARL OF CAITHNESS

Sir James Roderick Sinclair, 19th Earl of Caithness, D. S. O., Lord Berriedale, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Brig. The Gordon Highlanders, served in World War II, born Sept. 29, 1906, suc. as Earl of Caithness 1947.

m. 1st. April 29, 1933 Grizel Margaret Cunningham, who d. 9-2-1943
1-Jean Elizabeth Sinclair, b. Feb. 11, 1936
2-Margaret Nicola Sinclair, b. Sept. 11, 1937
3-Fiona Catherine Sinclair, b. Oct. 27, 1941

m. 2nd. 1946 Madeleine Gabrielle De Pury, da. of Baron De Pury, married August 17, 1946
4-Bridget Sara Sinclair, b. May 18, 1947

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An article in the Daily Telegraph of London, Tuesday, April 7, 1953:-

LORD CAITHNESS RENTS CASTLES: TWO RUINED HOMES OF HIS ANCESTORS

The Earl of Caithness, 19th holder of the title, will shortly conclude an unusual deal concerning two homes of his ancestors, Sinclair and Girnigoe Castles, near Wick, Caithness. Both are in ruins and neither has been occupied since 1690. For a peppercorn feu duty - a nominal rent - Lord Caithness will become the leaseholder of the two fortresses. His object is to acquire a connection with the county from which he takes his title.

The castles overlook Sinclair's Bay and form a part of the extensive estate of Mr. G. C. Duff-Dunbar, who lives at Ackergill Tower, Wick. They stand only a few miles away from the Castle of May (Barrogil) which Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother bought last year. Castle May was built by George Sinclair, 4th Earl of Caithness.

Sir James Roderick Sinclair's address, as of 1953 was:-
Whorlton Hall, Barnard Castle, Co., Durham, England.

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An article in the Weekly Scotsman Newspaper of May 16, 1956:-

"The Queen has appointed the Earl of Caithness as her resident factor for the Balmoral Estates, in the place of Major Andrew Haig, it is announced from Buckingham Palace.

Lord Caithness, who is 49, has been a Representative Peer of Scotland since 1950. He has had a distinguished military career and commanded the 2nd. Battalion Gordon Highlanders in 1944. From 1949-52 he was Commander Ceylon Army.

He is a member of the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, Royal Company of Archers."

THE MULHOLLAND FAMILY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

The Mulholland - O'Mulholland or O'Muirchellane family lived in Antrim County 11th to 16th century. They lived in Barcinct of Donaghmnon, Co. Tyrone 1608-1620. Grant No. 34-60 acres, rent English money 13 S.

Hugh Groome Mulholland, Gent., b. Dec. 17, 1703, his wife died April 16, 1798, lived in Magherafelt, Derry Co., then Lower Duff Carrig.
1-John, a United Irishmen } Fought against each other in the
2-Harry, a Yeomanry } battle of Ballynahinch 1798
3-Hugh, b. 1760, d. May 30, 1833, aged 73 years
m. 1795 Elizabeth Richardson who died Oct. 1, 1812 aged 42 years
2-Marita (Martha) b. Feb. 13, 1797, d. Apr. [illegible], 1816
3-Anna Jane, b. Mar. 7, 1799, d. Mar. 10, 1860 in Lisburn
m. Mr. Millar
4-Elizabeth, b. April 3, 1801, died
5-Elizabeth, b. Nov. 17, 1802
6-Hugh, b. July 23, 1804
7-Mary, b. August 6, 1806
8-John, b. June 15, 1808
9-Richard, b. March 15, 1810
10-William, b. March 13, 1812
1-Henry, b. Nov. 19, 1796 of the Quay, Bridge St., Lisburn, died Feb. 22, 1856 - Ash Wednesday.
m. 1st. Nov. 23, 1817 Anne Turtle, b. 1801, d. June 22, 1835
1-Hugh, b. Dec. 16, 1818, d. Jan. 1869, near Newtownards, Co. Down, Ireland. Baptised by Rev. George Demsey.
2-Henry, b. May 9, 1820 (Rev. E. Demsey)
3-Elizabeth, b. Jan. 22, 1822, d. Feb. 12, 1829 (Rev. E. Demsey.
4-Marita (Martha) b. June 25, 1823
5-Maria (twin), b. June 25, 1823
6-Theophilas, b. Aug. 29, 1824 (Rev. H. O'Neill)
7-Margaretta, b. May 19, 1825, d. May 17, 1899 of 47 Castle St., Lisburn (Rev. P. Denuir)
8-Anna, b. Jan. 3, 1828, d. April 13, 1925 in Belfast. (Rev. Peter Denuir) not married
9-Jane Elizabeth, b. Sept. 19, 1829, d. Aug. 31, 1901 (Rev. Peter Denuir)
10-Joseph Richardson Turtle Mulholland, b. May 16, 1831, d. Oct. 16, 1916 in Belfast (Rev. Peter Denuir)
m. Mary McCullah who had a son Andrew by her 1st husband
11-Mary, b. Jan. 14, 1833, d. April 22, 1905, n.m., lived in Phila., Pa., U.S.A., with Francis & Elizabeth Mulholland. (Rev. W. Dwolan)(baptised by)
12-William, b. Jan. 14, 1833, twin to Mary, died
13-John, b. Feb. 16, 1834, died (Rev. P. Coples)
14-Eugene, b. Feb. 23, 1835, d. May 20, 1835, a month before his mother's death (Rev. W. Killan)

m. 2nd. Georgina Sinclaire Cosslett who had issue of Georgina and Charles Cosslett by her 1st husband.
Georgina died Jan. 19, 1871 in Philadelphia, was buried in the Mulholland vault in the old Cathedral Cemetery at Lancaster and Girard Avenues in Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

INSCRIPTION ON THE MULHOLLAND TOMBSTONE
KILPUSH CEMETERY, LISBURN, IRELAND

Here lies the remains of
Hugh Mulholland of Lisburn, merchant who departed this life the 30th
of May 1833 aged 75 years
His wife Eliza who died 1st of October 1818 aged 44 years
Their daughter Marita (Martha) who died 8th of March 1816, aged 10 yrs.
Also Ann Turtle Mulholland, wife of Henry Mulholland, Bridge Street,
who died the 22nd of June 1835, aged 34 years.
And their daughter Eliza died the 12th of February 1829 aged 7 years
Also their granddaughters
Margaretta Mulholland died the 17th of May 1899, aged 74 years
Jane Eliza Mulholland died the 31st of August 1901, aged 71 years
And their grandsons
Hugh Mulholland died the 7th of February 1874
Joseph Richardson Turtle Mulholland, died the 16th of October 1916,
aged 85 years
also John Rogers Millar died the 25th of May 1891

In the Mulholland Bible, at present (1960) in the possession of Mary
Mulholland, (age 88 years) there are a few names written in by hand
of the deaths of John Miller, who died in Lisburn Dec. 6, 1881,
Bessie Miller, died 1887 and George Millar who died 1887.
There is also the names of Irma Major, who died Aug. 24, 1863 and
Emma Major who died Dec. 10, 1872.

The Mulholland family had connections with the following families:-
Teelings, Stephensons, Majors, Musgraves, Barbours, Millars, Sinclairs,
Richardson and Turtles.

DOBBS LINEAGE

The Dobbs family was established in Ireland in 15[illegible] by John, grandson of Sir Richard Dobbs, Lord Mayor of London, England, in 1531.

John Dobbs, an officer in Queen Elizabeth's Army.
m. 1603 Margaret Dalway, granddaughter of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, whose wife was Ursula Bagnalls by Nicholas Bagnalls & Ellen Griffith, heiress of Edward Griffith of Kenrhyn, N. Wales
1-Hercules Dobbs, died 1634
m. Magdalen West
1-John Dobbs, joined the Quakers and was disinherited. He practiced as a physician and died 1739, aged 60 years
2-Richard Dobbs, died 1721
m. 1655 Dorothy Williams
1-Richard Dobbs, b. 1660, d. 1711
m. Mary Stewart of Ballintoy. He was Mayor of Carrickfergus & was the first person to pay allegiance to King William III, when he landed there June 4, 1690
1-Rev. Richard Dobbs, who founded a distant cousin branch of the family, was Dean of Lisburn Cathedral of Co. Antrim. One of his sons Lt. Dobbs, R. N. was killed by Paul Jones in a sea battle in Belfast Lough.
2-Governor Arthur Dobbs, b. April 2, 1689, of Castle Dobbs, Carrickfergus, Antrim Co., N. Ireland. He was High Sheriff of Co. Antrim in 1720, Surveyor Gen. of Ireland in 1730. Was appointed Governor of N. Carolina, U.S.A, in 1753 for 12 years until his death in 1765. He built his home in Brunswick, N. Carolina and called it Castle Dobbs.
m. 2nd. late in life, Justena Davis, who later became the 1st wife of Gov. Abner Nash. In the book "N. Carolina Wills & Inventories" by Grimes, pages 484-5, inventories were signed by Justena Dobbs. Will on pages 145-6-7-8.
m. 1st. Mrs. Annie Norbury, nee Osburne
1-Major Edward Brice Dobbs, member of Council in N. Carolina 1778 returned to colony Oct. 13, 1779. He presented a certificate of election to the house of commons in New Bern, N.C. According to his father's will, dated Aug.31, 1763, he was left Castle Dobbs, in Brunswick with slaves,(6 negro men, 3 women, 3 children, goods and chattles.
Major Dobbs of the British Army, was on leave of absence & was given a company in the troops (Braddock's) sent to Virginia & New York. No information about descendents.
2-Conway Richard Dobbs, d. 1811. His father willed him Castle Dobbs in Carrickfergus.
m. 2nd. Charity Burrowes
m. 1st. Anne Stewart
1-Richard Conway Dobbs
m. Michal Robins
1-Conway Richard Dobbs
m. [illegible], 1845 Charlotte Sinclair

*See Sinclaire lineage

1-Conway Richard Dobbs, b. 179[illegible], inherited [illegible] Dobbs, was High Sheriff, J. P. & D.L. in 1841 [illegible] M. P. for Carrickfergus in 1831.
m. Aug. 26, 1826 Charlotte Sinclair
1-Richard Archibald Conway Dobbs, b. 1843, [illegible] Feb. 1853
2-Montague Jm. Edward Dobbs, b. Sept. 26, 1844, d. 1900, n.m.
3-Olivia Nicola Dobbs
m. Nov. 1854 Sir James Wardlaw Higginson, K.C.B.
1-Conway Richard Dobbs Higginson
m. Agnes, da. of Lord Castlemaine
1-Ruth Higginson
2-Hylda Louisa Higginson
m. Arthur F. Dobbs - see his lineage
4-Frances Millicent Dobbs
m. Nov. 11, 1855 C.I. Hugh Boyd
1-Charlotte Boyd
2-Catherine Olivia Boyd
5-Alicia Hester Caroline Dobbs
m. April 26, 1853 Sir Gerald George Aylmer, only son of Sir C. G. Aylmer, Bart. of Donadea Castle, Co. Kildare, Ireland
1-Justin Gerald Aylmer, b. Nov. 17, 1[illegible]3; killed at Cambridge, from a fall off a bicycle when the title passed to his great uncle, Arthur Percy Aylmer, Bart, succeeded-living in 1887.
2-Caroline Maria Aylmer
3-Helen Charlotte Aylmer, died young
6-Harriet Sydney Dobbs
m. 1st. Aug. 20, 1850 George, Duke of Manchester
m. 2nd. Dec. 16, 1858 Arthur Stevenson Blackwood, Esq., grandson of Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Baronet.
7-Nicola Susan Dobbs, b. June 19, 1857
8-Millicient Georgina Montague Dobbs
m. 1864 Captain George Bailey Hughes
2-Archibald Edward Dobbs
m. Elizabeth Chapman
1-Archibald Edward Dobbs
m. Edith Mary Chance, her brother was founder of Chance Glassworks in England.
1-Archibald Edward Dobbs, b. 1884, d. Sept. 1958
m. ? living in 1958
1-John Dobbs, living in 1958
2-Elizabeth Dobbs, living in 1958
2-Francis Wellesley Dobbs, b. 1876, twin brother of Arthur, for many years master at Eton College, died not married
3-Major Arthur Frederick Dobbs, d. Feb. 16, 1955
m. Hylda Louisa Higginson, da. of Conway Richard Dobbs Higginson. Died Oct. 20, 1957 (Hylda)
1-Captain Richard Arthur Frederick Dobbs, inherited Castle Dobbs, Carrickfergus, born 1919
m. Carola Clarkson
1-Andrew Dobbs, b. May 2[illegible], 1955
2-Joan Dobbs, b. 1917 - address in 1960:-
Muttonburn Farm, Ballycarry, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland.
not married

DOBBS FAMILY

An article in the Penna. Gazette, May 9, 1765:-

Wilmington, N. Carolina, April 3, 3 P.M. - Thursday March 28, at his seat near Brunswick, His Excellency Arthur Dobbs, Esq., Captain General and Governor in chief in and over this Province. His Excellency's remains were interred on Friday evening in the New Church of Brunswick with all the respect and decorum which the situation and circumstances of the place would permit. Many of his real friends accompanied him to the grave with sorrowful hearts. Minute guns were fired from Fort Johnston, from his Majesty's ships lying in the river and from a temporary battery at Wilmington; and every other military honor paid to the memory of that great and good man.

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When Governor Dobbs came to America, his nephew Richard Dobbs Spaight came with him, whose family subsequently played an important part in the history of the state. Richard Spaight left considerable property April 25, 1764.

After Governor Dobbs' death, the next Governor lived at Castle Dobbs until his own residence was built. Castle Dobbs no longer exists.

For further information about the Dobbs family, see the following books:-

The Penna. Magazine, Volume 17, page 152
Volume 3, page 426
Biographical History of N. Carolina by Ashe
Volume 3, pages 80 to 84
Colonial Records of N. Carolina by Saunders
Volume 5 - 1752 to 1759
Volume 6 - 1759 to 1765
Part 1 and 2

Or write to :-

State Department of Archives and History
Edenton and Salisbury Streets
Raleigh, N. Carolina
U. S. A.

POTTINGERS OF BELFAST

Thomas Pottinger, of Mt. Pottinger, 1st. Sovereign of Belfast
m. Frances ? (Mar)
1-Edward Pottinger, Capt. R.N., d. 1[illegible] at sea in the Portsmouth Man of
m. Margaret, da. of Sir Wm. Strickland, Bart. of Boynton, Co. Cork
1-Mary Pottinger
m. 1st. 1702 Sir Walter Dickson Barrows, 4th Bart. Gilltown
m. 2nd. Vesey of Lucan, ancestor of a noble family of Vesci
m. 3rd. Leslie of Glasbough, Monaghan, ancestor M.P. for the Co.
2-Letitia, m. 1704 Col. Alexander Hamilton
2-Thomas Pottinger, Sovereign of Belfast, High Sheriff of the Co. 1661
m. Miss Eccles of Ferntauch (Feintonan)
1-a daughter
2-Edward Pottinger, [illegible]
3-Joseph Pottinger, Esq., R.N.
m. Mary Dunlap, da. of Lady Mary Cochrane and Mr. Dunlap, (sister of Thomas Cochrane, 8th Earl of Dundonald) da. of Wm. Cochrane of Kilmarnock by his wife Lady Grizel Graham, da. of James, 2nd. Marquis of Montrose.
1-Thomas Pottinger, Esq., of Mt. Pottinger, Sheriff of County Down 1759
m. 1752 Frances, da. of Eldred Curwen, Esq.
1-Frances, m. William Chambers
2-Captain Henry, m. Miss Berkett
3-Eldred Curwen, d. 1814
m. 1779 Anne, da. of Robert Gorton of Florida Manor, Co. Down, Ireland, she d. 1819
1-Thomas Pottinger, m. ?
2-Lieut. Robert Pottinger, E.I.C.S. Bombay Army he died 1807
3-Edward Pottinger, died in infancy
4-Edward Pottinger, E.I.C.S., died 1807
5-John Pottinger, Midshipman, R.N., d. 1807
6-Charles James Fox Pottinger, Lieut. Bombay N. I., died 1834
7-William Pottinger, Lt. Col., died 1876
8-Alicia Pottinger
9-Frances Pottinger, died 1884, age 90 years
10-Isabel Curwen Pottinger, m. 1819, d. 1842
11-Right Honorable Sir Henry Pottinger, G.C.B.
b. Oct. 3, 1789 at Mt. Pottinger, 5th son
d. Mar. 18, 1856 at Malta, baronetin 1839
m. 1820 Susana Maria, C.L. da. of Captain Richard Cooke of Dublin, she d. 1886
1-Eldred Elphinstone, b. 1822, d. young
2-Frederick Wm. Pottinger, 2nd. Baronet
3-Henry Pottinger, 3rd. Baronet
4-Henrietta Maria Pottinger
m. 1850 Richard Stephens, Esq., of Eastington House, Bournemouth, England
1-Henry Pottinger Stephens, b. 1851
2-Edward Richard Boyle Stephens, b. 1852 d. 1882, Lieut. R.N.
3-Percy Somers Ivringham Stephens, b./
4-Emily Henrietta Stephens (1860)
2-Esther (Hester) Eccles Pottinger, b. Jan. 24, 1726, d. 1781
m. Nov. 16, 1744 by Rev. [illegible], 1717

Belfast Newsletter Sept. 20, 1955

MOUNT POTTINGER

A FORGOTTEN BELFAST MANSION

by Colin Johnston Robb

Few Belfast citizens who pass "The Mount" off the Albert Bridge Road recall that this urban square occupies the site of a gentleman's stately seat, Mount Pottinger, the rural home of the Pottinger family of Belfast whose name is still perpetuated in Pottinger's Entry, Mountpottinger Road, Mount Pottinger Corner and Pottinger Street - the last mentioned crosses the former gooseberry garden of the forgotten mansion.

The Pottingers hailed from Berkshire, England, but their early genealogy in Ulster is not complete. There is no record so far known which confirms the year in which the family came to Belfast. We know that Thomas Pottinger was a merchant in town in the middle decades of the 17th century, and he was admitted a free commoner of the borough in Jan. 1663. According to a lease of 1665 he occupied a house and garden in Castle Street, now High Street, which stood between Pottinger's Entry and Church Lane of today. It was he who obtained the lands of Mount Pottinger, including the whole townland of Ballymacarrett from Henry, Earl of Clanbrassill, by a fee farm grant dated July 1672, and one Capt. James McGill was then a leaseholder living in a house which stood on the site of "The Mount."

The son of the grantee, also called Thomas Pottinger, was the builder of the old mansion of Mount Pottinger. On September 20, 1705, he writes:- "This house I builded in lime and bricks with Dutch lights and shingled is complete." From this description we gather that it was a brick house with sash windows and covered with wood shingles. It occupied the site of a former house in which Captain McGill resided. The founder of Mount Pottinger died 1715.

Mount Pottinger in those days stood on the dry elevated meadow lands of Ballymacarrett above the mud flats of the Lagan and must have been an imposing edifice. What the mansion and its environs were a little over two centuries ago is recalled by this notice in the "Belfast Newsletter" of August, 1750:-

"To let on reasonable terms by Mrs. Joseph Pottinger, of Mount Pottinger during her life, the dwelling house at Mount Pottinger, about a mile from Belfast, with office houses and very good garden, all in excellent order; also ten acres of land in good heart, five of meadow and five of pasture, facing said dwelling house. N. B. - some very good hay and potatoes, a very good chair-mare, and two good milch cows to be sold at said house.

We can see the rolling verdant meadows stretching away by the way of the Mountpottinger Road and the firm pasture around the ornamental grounds of the "Mount" and the fields of golden grain beyond. The garden, with its trim box hedges was neat and orderly, and the red berries flourished in a corner of the garden by the junction of the Woodstock and Beersbridge Roads, which was known until recent days as "Gooseberry Corner" or "Mount Walk."

The mansion has its ghost in common with other homes of the old stock and in case an apparition called the "Scarlet Lady" floated around, especially on stormy nights. It was said that she was a native of Paris who died at Mount Pottinger in sinister circumstances. By deed dated July 1781, Eldred Pottinger and his wife Anne, nee Gordon of Florida Manor, transferred Ballymacarrett to Berry Yelverton, afterwards Viscount Avanmore, for the sum of 18,113 pounds 5 S, but members of the Pottinger family continued to live at Mount Pottinger for years afterwards, some of them under lease.

The Rev. C. S. Courtney, who resided at Mount Pottinger in the early decades of the last century, describes it as "an eight-room house of ancient style and in ill repair."

Sir Henry Pottinger, of the East India Company's service, the great Asian diplomat who gave Great Britain Hong Kong, was born in this old house in 1789 and was educated at the old Belfast Academy. The nephew of this soldier-diplomat, Eldred Pottinger, an officer of the Bombay Artillery, was indeed a father of the Central Asia Secret Service. Sir William Pottinger, a police inspector made a name for himself in Australia hunting the bushrangers.

"The Mount" was thus the hearth of a family with long associations with old Belfast, merchants who rose to the elite social station and gave the British Army and Navy and the Hon. East India Company many able officers.

On the maps of Belfast in the closing decade of the last century the house and grounds remain depicted as topographical features in the then engulfing advance of urbanisation.

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DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM POTTINGER, BARONET

For many years a zealous and active Officer of Police in New S. Wales

Buried amidst the Historical Graves in St. Jude's Churchyard, Randwick, New South Wales.

by Albert William Sinclaire.

In the old churchyard at St. Jude's, Randwick, several of the men, mainly responsible for the stern suppression of Bushranging in New South Wales, are sleeping their last long sleep, under tombstones in the old burial ground.

The truth of this statement rests on the fact that almost in the center of theold churchyard, is the grave of Sir Alfred Stephens, a former Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of New South Wales, he died in Sydney, on October 5th, 1894, at age 92.

Sir James Martin, thelawyer politician, who acted as Crown Prosecutor at the trials of Frank Gardiner, was buried in St. Jud's Churchyard. Sir James, a former off-time Premier, retired from the stormy political field, to the quiet dignified haven of the Chief Justiceship in 1873 and died while in office, in 1886.

A broken marble column marks the grave of "Sir Frederick William Pottinger, Baronet" who was for many years engaged in hunting down bushrangers.

The inscription reads - "Sacred to the memory of Sir Frederick William Pottinger, Bart., formerly of the Grenadier Guards and for many years an active and zealous officer of Police in N. S. W."

Born April 27th, 1831; Died April 9th, 1865

"This monument is erected by his friends in the Colony."

So within a stone's throw, the man who chased the bushrangers, the man who prosecuted them and the judge who sentenced them, are all sleeping.

"Sir Frederick William Pottinger" was the son of one and first cousin of another of that legendary company of soldier-diplomats who so ably sustained the prestige of the British Empire in India before the outbreak of the famous mutiny. His father was Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Pottinger, a distinguished English Public Servant, who in 1840 was made a baronet for his services in India.

His cousin was Major Eldred Pottinger, the renowned "Hero of Herat" who, with a command of two British Officers, a Eurasian doctor and sixty soldiers of the rank and file, successfully held the hill country fort of "Herat" and beat off the fierce attacks of an army of 10,000 besiegers, ranks with Nicholson and Lawrence, as an outstanding soldier politico, in the history of British rule in India.

Eldred Pottinger was a far more able leader and accomplished strategist than the young man, whose title, under the ambbish custom of the period, "pitched forward" him to high (and hasty) promotion in the police force of New South Wales.

Fate, however was equally unrelenting in its dealing with both men.

The Baronet died under suspicion of having committed suicide to avoid the hearing of a charge of wilful neglect of duty.

The "Hero of Herat" broken in health and torn in spirits by false charges of culpability in a national disaster, died at the age of 32, at Government House, Hong Kong, during a visit to his uncle, Sir Henry, (The first British Governor) in 1843. Sir Henry was also, later, Governor of Cape Colony.

Frederick William Pottinger, heir to the title, was 25 years old, when he migrated to New South Wales, Australia, in 1856.

When Sir Henry died, shortly after the arrival of his first-born in Australia, the new Baronet succeeded to a meagre estate; (his father's pension died with him) and he was not disposed to resign his job as a trooper on the New South Wales Mounted Police Force.

It was the custom of the police, for well born migrants, to present their credentials at Sydney Government House and mingle in the social activities of the ruling class.

When he succeeded to the title he communicated with the family solicitors and there, as far as he was concerned, the business ended.

Young Pottinger by-passed Government House, made no parade of his kinship with the titled Ex-Governors and distinguished army folks and quite cheerfully blossomed as a trooper in the Police Force. His comrades in barracks received not the slightest hint that the "New chumb" recruit was a "British Baronet."

In the year 1861, Trooper Sir Frederick Pottinger, Baronet, and former commissioned officer in the Grenadier Guards, was summoned to the seat of Government in Sydney.

The secret of his identity had leaked out and the hands of scandalised high officialdom had reached out and plucked him from his plebein duties, as a commom ordinary - "tr p - on the Lambing Flat Goldfield."

The Government House set was aghast at the discovery of him serving as an ordinary trooper. In Sydney, exclusive clubs opened their doors to the bewildered baronet and tuft-hunting officials vied with each other in hastening his promotion to commissioned rank in the Police Force.

The upshot was that he returned to duty as Chief Inspector in the turbulent Lachlan District. The Lachlan country supplied the great majority of the "Wild Colonial Boys" of the bushranging drama in which Sir Frederick was cast as the "Villian of the peace."

The passage of time has cleared the air and exposed the calumnies which besmirched the reputation of the fearlest riding and most energetic field officer in the grim game of "robbers and police" which was fought to the bitter end in a welter of fierce affrays, during the "Shooting Sixties."

According to popular legend, widely derived from bush shanty propaganda,

Pottinger was a truculent, cowardly, overbearing and thoroughly incapable police officer, who persecuted "fine young fellows", bullied their family connections and burnt down the dwelling places of suspected sympathisers. Actually most of these charges are untrue.

Certainly, although a good horseman, Pottinger was no match for the "Wild Boys" in bushcraft. But he had the service of a good "Black-tracker" in "Billy Dargan" and between them, they kept the 'rangers" constantly on the run.

In the light of modern research, the charges of persecution are completely disproved. Pottinger's energetic leadership broke up Gardiner's original gang, of which one was hanged, several gaoled for long terms, and the "King-pin", (Gardiner) forced to seek shelter in anotherColony.

The hard riding Baronet's ruthless rounding up of suspected "Bush Telegraphs" gradually disrupted the spy network of the bushrangers local information bureau. The only big failure of Pottinger's career, was his inability to halt the depredation of Ben Hall, Gilbert, O'Mealy and Dunn. In the long run, it was to make him the scape-goat of departmental blundering and inefficiency at police headquarters, in Sydney. There had just been a change of Government and the public were clamouring for a public enquiry into Police Administration, following the odious murder of Constable Nelson at Collector.

The blow fell when late in March 1865, Pottinger was recalled from Forbes to Sydney to attend an inquiry into a charge of wilful neglect of duty which had been made against him. Sir Frederick Pottinger was severly criticised for his failure to arrest "Hall & Co." and it was reported:-
"THE REPORT WAS PROBABLY FALSE" - that Hall and two other men, had been spectators at a race meeting near Forbes, while Pottinger took part in a race there and he was then recalled to Sydney to explain the matter.

According to the accusation, Sir Frederick had failed to act up to the stern demands of duty, when at a race meeting at the famous old Wowingragong race course, (near Forbes) he refused to make any attempt to arrest three horsemen hovering on the fringe of the crowd, who, in the wording of the charge, had been identified as "Hall, Gilbert and Dunn." On the day in question, the Baronet was chairman of the race committee and also a competitor in two events and the information had reached him unfortunately, while he was on his way to the starting point.

On a bright autumn day, in March 1865, Sir Frederick Pottinger boarded the Western Mail Coach at Bathurst. He was travelling to Sydney to face a departmental board of inquiry. A charge of willful neglect of duty had been laid against him and he was on his way to answer it.

According to the testimony of the coachdriver and fellow passengers, the Baronet was in lively spirits and seemed not at all perturbed about the outcome of the inquiry. When the subject of a possible hold up by bushrangers was broached Pottinger laughed and produced a walnut stocked silver chased pistol, which he handed around for inspection. He appeared to be proud of the weapon, which he declared to be the only one of it's kind in the colony. After crossing the mountains, the Baronet was the only passenger inside, as the coach jolted along the down grade. Shortly before, the lumbering vehicle reached "Sapphire" a shot rang out. The driver pulled up and handed the reins to a box seat

passenger. When the side door of the coach was opened, Sir Frederick Pottinger was slumped back in his seat, bleeding and unconsious.

There was a bullet wound in his breast and the silver mounted pistol was on the seat beside him. Rough first aid was given and the driver whipped up his team. A passing horseman galloped ahead for medical assistance. At Perth, then the terminus of the main "Western Line," the injured man was transferred to a waiting steam train.

On arriving in Sydney, his superior officers made frantic efforts to hush up the matter and the medical verdict was that, although serious, there was little danger of the wound proving fatal.

Sir Frederick refused hospital treatment and was accomodated with a bed at the exclusive Victoria Club, Castlereagh Street, of which he was a prominent member. Although he received the best attention at his club, the wound became septic and the wilful young Baronet died of blood poisoning on April 9th, 1865.

"DID SIR FREDERICK POTTINGER" commit suicide while under suspension from duty? The press was sharply divided over the matter, but his reputation as a brave and energetic police executive in the persecution of bushrangers was too well established for him to harbour fears of censure, beyond, perhaps, a reprimand for his gentleman Jockey activities, outside the strict line of duty.

Therefore the writer accepts the official verdict of death by misadventure.

Sir Frederick Pottinger had a grand send-off. The Governor (Sir John Young); the Prime Minister (Sir Charles Cowper); Cabinet Ministers, Parliamentarians, legal bigwigs, high police officials and many others, followed the hearse to "ST. JUDE'S CHURCHYARD" at Randwick, New South Wales, Australia, and today, a broken marble column, above a neatly kept iron-railed grave of "A ZEALOUS AND ACTIVE OFFICER OF POLICE" marks the last resting place of the ill-fated aristocrat, who played a leading role, in the stirring melodrama, of the "WILD COLONIAL BOYS" brigandage, in the "SHOOTING SIXTIES."

His brother "SIR HENRY POTTINGER" then succeeded to the title.

THE CAMPBELL & MONTGOMERY FAMILIES' CONNECTION WITH THE SINCLAIRES

Hon. John Campbell of Mamore in Lochaber, Scotland, 2nd. son of Archibald Campbell, 9th. Earl of Argyle, brother of the 1st. Duke of Argyle.
m. Hon. Elizabeth Elphinstone, da. of John, Lord Elphinstone.
1-Mary Campbell, m. 2nd. Earl of Portsberry
2-Ann Campbell, m. Archibald Edmonston of Redhill, Esquire
3-Jane Campbell, m. John Campbell of Carrick
4-Primrose Campbell, m. the ill-fated Simon Frazer
7-Isobel Campbell, 7th. daughter
m. Col. Wm. Montgomery Esq. of Rosemount, Co. Down, Ireland
1-William Campbell Montgomery, d. 1735 at Killough
2-Elizabeth Montgomery, d.n.m.
3-Anna Helen Montgomery
m. William Heatly Esq. of Riversdale, Co. Wicklow, Ireland
2-William Campbell Heatly, Army Officer
3-John Montgomery Heatly, student at Middle Temple
4-Isobel, d.n.m.
1-Conway Heatly, barrister at law - assumed name and arms of Montgomery July 29, 1820
m. ?
1-Major Frederick Campbell Montgomery, in 1835 he accompanied his regiment to New South Wales in Australia where he got a grant of land and retired from service.
2-Caroline Montgomery
m. Hugh Cathcart, Esq. heir to his uncle Sir Andrew Cathcart of Killoughan Castle, Ayrshire. issue
3-Augustas Heatly Montgomery, b. 1802, d. 1870
m. THOMAS SINCLAIRE, b. 1796, d. 1860
See SINCLAIRE LINEAGE

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NOTES TAKEN FROM THE INDEX OF TRANSCRIPT OF THE STATE PAPERS RELATING TO IRELAND

There was a copy of a petition from Belfast Linen Drapers requesting protection (Naval) for their goods while being shipped from Belfast to Liverpool, England. It was stated that 4 ships were engaged in the trade, each of which was carrying goods worth 20,000 pounds (English money)

The French men of war and privateers were of course active in the Irish Channel. The petition was dated March 15, 1747-48 and among the signatures were John Sinclaire, William Sinclaire, George Wells (brother-in-law) and John Gregg. (Wm. Sinclair's 1st. wife was Jane Gregg-Wm., b. 1679) There were also other notes in, known as Groves collection, he was a genealogist. Thomas Sinclaire lived in High Street, Belfast, where G. & W. Pim's shop was in 1906. He died in Mill Street where the shop of Gibson the druggist was removed to form New King Street. He lived in Lilliput in the summer, then a seaside place. His son William sold Fort William to Langtrys (another Belfast family) William lived in Donegal Place where Lindsays (drapers) Arcade is now. William married Charlotte Pollock. His bleach green was where the City Cemetery is now. John Pollock was town solicitor. (Ulster Journal of Archeology, 1 36)

OTHER SINCLAIR(E) FAMILIES OF ULSTER, NORTH IRELAND

SINCLAIRES OF MONEYREAH

Thomas, b. about 1795-1800, a shoemaker. Family had been farming then went to Belfast.
- 1-Samuel, only son, b. about 1830, d. 1904, changed name to Sinclair
  - .Prof. Thomas, C.B., d.1940
  - .Georgina, eldest daughter
  - .Samuel of Cadogan Park
    - .Samuel Ronald, d.1960 of Adelaide Park
      - . 3 daughters
    - .Prof. Thomas Alan, b.1899

Brother of Thomas, m. ?
- 1-George Sinclaire, d. 1906, n.m.

Robert, probable brother of above Thomas, eldest of six sons, b.12-1-1793

William, brother of Robert b. Apr. 5, 1806, of Upper Falls, Belfast, d.3-12-1895
- 1-Anna M., n.m. living in 1959
- 2-Ella, b. 1869, living in 1959
  - m. Mr. Corken
    - 1-Major William Corken Carlton, Carolan Rd., Belfast, N. Ireland

A Mr. Sinclair of 147 Sandown Rd. Belfast, says his grandfather was a printer in King Street, Belfast & his father Robert was in the liquor business. His mother who d. 1954 says he is related to the above Ella Corken. The above Robert COULD be the grandfather of Mr. Sinclair.

The above Samuel Sinclaire, b. about 1830 claimed to be 2nd. cousin to the four sons of Thomas Sinclaire and Esther Eccles Pottinger (b. 1719) see Sinclaire lineage. He COULD ALSO have been FATHER of John Sinclair, D.L. b. about 1860-65 (of Belfast) making John a brother of Samuel of Cadogan Park and their sons would be 1st. cousins.

SINCLAIRS OF HOPEFIELD HOUSE, BELFAST

John Sinclair
- m. Miss Archer of Hillsborough
  - 2-John, b. 1809, d. 1856
    - m. ?
      - 1-W. P. Sinclair, sat in House of Commons 1865
  - 1-Thomas Sinclair, d. 1867 in London
    - m. Sara Archer of Rockshill, Hillsborough
      - 1-Rt. Hon. Thomas Sinclair, P.C.
        - m. 1st. 1876 Mary Duffin who d. 1879
        - m. 2nd. 1882 Elizabeth Lacky Richardson, widow of John M. Sinclair
          - .eldest da. m.1906 U. S. Crichton
          - .Elizabeth, m. 1908 Capt. H. Carbery
          - .Kenneth Duncan Lacky Sinclair, b. 1889, knighted in 1954
          - m. 1914 Eleanor Laura Clark

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SINCLAIRS OF BELFAST

John Sinclair, D. L., b. about 1860-5
- 1-Right Honorable John Maynard Sinclair, b. 1896, d. Jan.30,1953 in the Coastal ferry, Princess Victoria, disaster in the Irish Sea.
  - m. 1922 Marjorie Claridge, sister of Capt. R. Claridge, R. N. da. of John Gilbert Claridge and Miss A. Henry, whose brother was former managing director of the York St. Flax Co. of Belfast and had been for many years London representative for the firm.
- 2- a daughter who m. T. C. H. Dickson.
  - .-John Dickson
  - .-Thomas Dickson
  - .-Stephen Dickson

The Rt. Hon. John M. Sinclair was a cousin of * Prof. Thomas Alan Sinclair and his brother Samuel,

SINCLAIRS OF BALLYRUSSELL
COMBER, CO. DOWN, N.IRELAND

There is a very lengthy lineage of this family, mostly of the female lines.
John Sinclair, b. 1685 ?
m.1710 ? Dorothea Bell,b.1690 ?
1-John Sinclair, b. 1728, d. 1812
.RobertSinclair, went to the U.S., wrote from there 1789 as SINCLAIRE
.James Sinclair, d.n.m.
.John of Henrivale, b. 1781, d. 1854. Had 8 daughters, all spelled their name SINCLAIRE
2-Robert Sinclair
1-John Sinclair, n.m.

At the bottom of the lengthy lineage there was the following note:-
The following inscription is copied from a Grave-stone in Comber Church-yard, which is said to have been brought thither from Greyabbey on the removal of the Family thence to Comber.
"Here lieth these bodies of Robert SINKLER, who died in 1666, aged 71 years, and his wife Giles Gordon, who died in 1673, aged 74 years; also their son John SINKLER, who died 1681, aged 61 years.

It COULD be POSSIBLE that:-
Robert Sinkler, b. 1595-d.1666
m. Giles Gordon
1-John Sinkler, b.1620-d.1681
.ALEXANDER SINKLER, b. about 1640-50, d. about 1726
.John, b.1685-Ballyrussel
.William Sinkler, b.1679 d.1759 of Newtonards, which is a short distance from Comber
1-Thomas Sinclaire, b. 1719
2-John, b. 1724

NO PROOF but a possibility.
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Mrs. Margaret Sinclair
Canary House, Moy, Dungannon,
Co. Tyrone, North Ireland

SINCLAIRS OF KINNEARY HOUSE
MOY, NORTH IRELAND

There is a lengthy lineage of this family available at the Penna. Historical Society, 13th. & Locust Sts. Phila., Pa., U. S. A.

John Sinclair of Kinneary House
1-Thomas, b. 1775, d. 1847 of Tullyroan
1-Margaret of Fairlawn
2-John, d. 1848 no issue
3-Simon of Tullyroan
1-Thomas of Tullyroan
1-Simon
2-William James
3-Thomas Alexander, went to Africa
4-John went to Rhodesia
5-Edmund went to Africa
6-Henry went to Africa
2-John Sinclair, b. 1786, d.1844
1-John, went to the U.S.(Pa.)
.Robert,killed by wife in Philadelphia,Pa.
2-Thomas, b. 1816, d. 1890 went to Manchester,Eng.
1-Robert John,b.1862, d. 1929
2-William, b. 1864,d.19_0
3-Thomas Hilary, b. 1865, d. 1955-who wrote the above Sinclair lineage book.
* 1-Thomas Hilary,b.1911
1-Simon
2-Thomas

The Kinneary House Coat of Arms is that of the 2nd. Earl of Caithness.

* Thomas Hilary Sinclair, b. Oct. 2,1911, m. a daughter of Sir David & Lady Ross, Thomas is with Her Majesty's Treasury. His address in 195_ 107 Abington Rd.,Kensington, London, W 8

Simon Sinclair of Kinneary House, d. 1938 leaving 3 sons,his wife and 2 of the sons live in the home on the ground which has been in the family 320 years. Her address in left side of [illegible]

HISTORIC MEMORIALS OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BELFAST 1887

NAMES PERTAINING TO THE SINCLAIRE FAMILY

NAMES UNDER LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

Barbour, James, J. P. of Holywood, Co. Down
Barbour, John, J. P. of Lisburn
Barbour, John, of Marlborough Park, Belfast
Boyd, William Sinclair, Ravenscroft, Bloomfield
Gregg, James of Ballyclare
Musgrave, James, J. P., Drumglas, Belfast
Musgrave, John R., D.L., J.P.
Richie, Thomas, of Seaview, Belfast
Scott, Miss, The Mount, Mountpottinger

UNDER BAPTISMAL REGISTER

Sinclaire, Wm. Frederick, son of Thomas Sinclaire
born Friday 24th of June 1758, Mr. Drenan (baptised by)
Sinclaire, Esther, daughter of Thomas Sinclaire
born Sunday 13, Jan. 1760
Sinclaire, George, son of Thomas,
born Thursday morning 22nd of June 1767 Mr. Drenan
Sinclaire, Elizabeth, daughter of William F. Sinclaire
born 17th of June 1785 Rev. James Crombie

UNDER FUNERAL REGISTER 1712 - 1730

1713-14 April 3, wife of William Sinkler, Milstreet, Capt. James Daben, at Dinnaan, pr. (Jane Gregg, ist wife of William)
1714-15 February 21, Widow Sinkler, pr. Mr. David Young, Marchant (could be widow of Alexander Sinkler, father of Wm. b. 1679)
1719 August 4, Mr. John Gregg, in Norstreat (Northstreet)
1721 September 3, child of John Gregg, Smith, of Norstreat
1721-22 April 1, daughter of Robert Sinkler in the loang Lean (Long Lane)
1724 July 30, Wife of Mr. Oakes, in Glean Eauey, Pr. Wm. Sinkler of Melstreet (Mill Street)
1727 November 5, child of William Sinkler of Melstreet
1728-29 December 16, Mrs. Sinkler, pr. Daniel Mosentine
1728-29 August 29, Old Madam Pottenger, pr. her son Joseph Pottinger (nee Miss Eccles of Ferntouch)
1728-29 September 5, child of John Walles (Wells) Marchent, Broad Streat
1731 January 7, Rev. Mr. Sinklear , pr. Mr. John Forgson, Potegar
1731 April 22, child of Wm. Walles at the Bredge End
1731 May 9, child of William Sinkler in Mellstreat
1731 June 9, child of Robert Walles, Marchant
1735-36 August 26, John Gregg, Jr., in Gleneua, pr. his brother William Gregg, scolar, in Norstreat (North Street)

EARLIEST LIST OF MEMBERS

Present at a meeting of "heads of familys and principal members"on Wednesday 3rd of September 1750
A standing committee to be elected annually was for the first time appointed - one of those appointed Thomas Sinclaire (b.1719)

EARLIEST LIST OF CONSTITUENTS, BEING THE STIPEND LIST OF 1st.OCT. 1775

Thomas Gregg, East Isle
William Gregg, North Isle
John Gregg, North Isle
Thomas Sinclair, South Isle

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, BUILDING FUND OF THE PRESENT MEETING HOUSE (Apr.1781)

Old Members	Non Members
Thomas Sinclair	John Scott
Thomas Gregg	Robert Scott
Cunningham Gregg	

"THE LADYS OF BELFAST WHO SUBSCRIBED FOR THE NEW PULPIT 1783

Mrs. Dobbs, Miss Gregg, Mrs. Pottinger

LIST OF MEMBERS 1790 FROM DR. BRUCE'S MANUSCRIPT

John Gregg, Waring Street	Thomas Gregg, Gaw's Place
Thomas Sinclaire, Mill Street	Cunningham Gregg, Gaw's Place
William Sinclaire, Mill Street	Capt. Scott, High Street

FIRST PRINTED LIST OF CONSTITUENTS, 1st. JUNE, 1812

Cunningham Gregg, Donegal Place
John Gregg, Castle Street, on committee
John F. Sinclaire, Donegal Place
Mrs. Sinclaire, Donegal Place
Thomas Sinclaire, Donegal Place

LIST OF CONSTITUENTS DEC. 1, 1831

John Sinclaire, Donegal Place
Miss Sinclaire, Alfred Street
Thomas Sinclaire, Wellington Place

LIST OF CONSTITUENTS 31st MARCH, 1877

George Sinclaire
Miss Scott

UNDER MARRIAGES in WALKER'S HIBERNION MAGAZINE 1771-1812:-

Thomas Sinclaire Jr., Belfast to Jane Bland, da. of Ca t. Bland, niece to Major General Bland, October 1791
John Sinclaire, Belfast to Miss Clark, Feb. 9, 1793

MARRIAGE REGISTER OF THE ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, HIGH STREET, BELFAST

1831-Feb. 1, William Sinclaire, merchant, and Harriet Purdon, Belfast
1831-March 2, Thomas Sinclaire and Augusta Montgomery, Belfast

In that churchyard is where the tombstone of William Sinclaire (b.1769) his 2 wives, their children who died young, Thomas (b.1719) and his brother John, was removed from and placed in the Clifton St. Cemetery, The graveyard was cleared out to make room for a business section which, during the 2nd World War, was bombed out.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES FROM THE TOWN BOOK OF THE CORPORATION OF BELFAST
1613-1816 by Robert M. Young - 1892

A chronological List of Notable Events connected with the History of Belfast (in connection with the Sinclair family)

1657-Col. Cooper, Gov. of Ulster, wrote to Henry Cromwell that no scotch=man should be allowed in Belfast for some years. Population by Petty 366 English and 223 Irish in 1657.
1661-Belfast contained 5 streets, 5 Lanes with 150 houses.
1666-Belfast contained 204 houses rated for the Hearth Money, the Castle for 40 hearths.(The Hearth Money Roll of Co. Antrim for 1669 contains the names of Allex. Sinkelar of Dunmurry (4 miles from Belfast) Allex Sinkler in theparish of Belfast; Mrs. Sinkler, Lisburn; James and widow Sinkler, Antrim Parish (20 miles from Belfast); and John Sinkler, Coleraine(60 miles from Belfast).
1672-1st. Presbyterian Church was built
1681-Thomas Pottinger paid 20 pounds for all Ballymacarrey
1708-2nd. Presbyterian Church built
1721-3rd. Presbyterian Church built
1725-Houses in Belfast 2,093 & bleaching Machinery erected in Ballydrain
1737-Belfast Newsletter (newspaper) founded
1754-Donegal Street laid out & a linen hall erected
1757-1st. Census - 1,779 houses, 8,549 inhabitants
1763-Thomas Gregg sent 1st. Lighter to Lisburn with coals & timber
1769-The foundation of Chichester Quay, 320 feet long was laid by T.Gregg
1781-1st. Presbyterian Church, Rosemary St.,rebuilt by Roger Mulholland (architect)
1786-Population 16,000
1798-Battle of Ballynahinch, June 12
1800-Edward May, jun., M. P. - 1801 - M.P.
1807-Population 22,095, houses 3.514, looms-cotton 629,linen 4
1st. Belfast Directory published
1812-St. George Church erected on site of "Corporation Church"
1830-Machine-spinning of linen yarn introduced by Messrs. Mulholland, York Street Mill (still run by Mulhollands in 1880)
1845-Andrew Mulholland, Mayor of Belfast, 3 years
1862-Large expansion of linen trade by American Civil War
1891-Population 273,055

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Scots invaded Ireland 1642 - Lord Sinclair had a regiment under Gen. Robert Monro. 1645, August 13, there is a record of Alexander Sinkler and William Corner being alloted Baggage Horses.

LISTED UNDER "THE ROLL OF THE FREEMEN"

1647-Alexander Sinkler, Merchant, admitted & sworn a free Comoner,Apr.22
1663-Thomas Pottinger was admitted & sworn a free Comoner March 23
1666-Mr. Sinkler was appointed Treasurer for the Corp. of Belfast Aug.30
1667-Wm. Sincklar, Merchant, admitted & sworn a free Comoner & Merchant of the Staple of the Corp. served apprentiship as aforesaid Alex. Sincklar, June 6.
1724-James Sinklair, Taylor, son of Robert, sworn free gratis, June 20
1755-Mr. Thomas Sinclaire, Linendraper & Mr. John Sinclaire, Linendraper were admitted freemen of the borough of Belfast, June 19.
1758-Mr. Wm. Gregg, jun., Merchant of Belfast, also Mr. John Gregg, jun.
Under list of VOLUNTEER COMPANIES & MILITIA that march d to Belfast to oppose the French Feb. 22-26, 1760 from Co. Down was the name of Thomas Pottinger, Esq., Capt., from Castlereach, in Lord Hillsborough's Regiment.

SINCLAIR COAT OF ARMS

According to family records there are several Coats of Arms with the Motto:-"Commit thy work to God" which is the motto of the 2nd Earl of Caithness. In a news item of 1897 (see page 5) the motto is said to be "Feight" which is the motto of the Lordly line of Sinclairs. Following is a description of the above:-

2nd. Earl of Caithness :-

Arms:-Quarterly- 1st, Azure, a ship at anchor within a double tressure flury, counter flury, her oars erect, in satire or, for Orkney. 2nd & 3rd a lion rampant, said to be for Spar.
4th, Azure, a ship under sail or, for the Title of Caithness & over all a cross engrailed, dividing the 4 quarters, sable, for the name of Sinclair.

Crest:- A jeweled crown atop of which is a Cock, proper.

Motto:- Commit thy work to God.

Gaelic Name:- Mac na Ceardadh.

Lord Sinclair:-

Arms:-Quarterly- 1st & 4th Azure, a lymphad sails furled & oars in satire; within a double tressure flury-counterflury or for Orkney; 2nd & 3rd Azure, a full rigged three masted ship under sail or for Caithness, over all an escutcheon argent, charged with a cross engrailed sable for Sinclair

Crest:- A demi-eagle, wings expanded proper.

Supporters:- Two gryphons sable armed, beaked and winged or.

Motto:- Feight

Other branches of the Sinclair family have their own mottos.

SINCLAIR ROYAL DESCENT

KING ROBERT BRUCE of Scotland, m. Isabel, da. of Donald Earl of Mar
Princess Margery Bruce, m. Walter Stewart who d. 1326
.John Stewart, ancestor of the Duke of Montrose, had a da. Egidia
.KING ROBERT STEWART, 2nd. of Scotland, d.1390-m.1st,Eliz. Mure
Princess Egidia Stewart, m. William Douglas, Lord Middisdaley
Egidia Douglas, m. Henry Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Orkney
William Sinclair, 3rd Earl of Orkney, 1st Earl of Caithness
William Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Caithness

KING ROBERT STEWART, 2nd of Scotland
.Princess Egidia, m. William Douglas (above)
.Princess Margaret Stewart, m.(Walter Sutherland ?)
Archibald(Sutherland) 4th Earl Douglas & Duke of Tourraine, m. ?
Elizabeth, m. William Sinclair 9-17-1440??1st. Earl of Caithness
his 1st wife who d. 1451 - Wm. was her 2nd husband

KING ROBERT BRUCE of Scotland, m. 2nd Elizabeth de Burgh
Princess Margaret Bruce, m. 1344 as 1st. wife-William Earl Sutherland
John, 6th Earl Sutherland, m. Lady Mabilla Dunbar, da. of Patrick, 10th Earl of March
Robert, 9th Earl Sutherland, m. Mabilla, da. John Earl of Murray
Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath, 3rd son, m. ?
Lady Margaret Sutherland, m. Nov. 15, 1456 William Sinclair, 3rd Earl of Orkney & 1st Earl of Caithness (2nd wife)
William Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Caithness

LINEAGE OF THE 2nd EARL OF CAITHNESS

Prince Henry Sinclair, 1st. Earl of Orkney & Zetland, went to America in 1380, was one of the early discoverers. Died 1401
m. Jean, da. of Sir Walter Halyburton of Dirleton - issue 10 children
Prince Henry Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Orkney, Lord St. Clair
m. 1407 Egidia Douglas, granddaughter of King Robert II of Scotland
Prince William Sinclair, 3rd Earl of Orkney, 1st. Earl of Caithness
Born about 1409, died 1480, resided at Rosslyn Castle
m. 1st. Princess Elizabeth Douglas of Tourraine who died 1451
1-William "The Waster" Lord St. Clair of Newburg in Aberdinshire got Fife from his brother Oliver
m. 2nd. Margaret Sutherland, da. Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath issue 17 children
4-Oliver Sinclair, Baron of Rosslyn, Fife & Dunbeath
1-William Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Caithness in Dec. 7, 1476 slain at Flodden 1513
m. Mary Keith of Inverugie, da. of Sir William Keith
1-John, 3rd Earl of Caithness
3-William, ligitimated in 1529, no record of his descendants
2-Alexander (d. before 1541) of Stemster in 1507 & 1st of Dunbeath. In Jan. 1529 Alexander Innes granted Dunbeath, Reay & Sandside to Alexander Sinclair.
m. Elizabeth Innes of Dunbeath who died 1557
. Oliver, named after great uncle of Roslyn- issue?
.William , 2nd of Dunbeath in 1557, d. 1608
m. 2nd Margaret Innes
. Henry of Brabster and Brimms, no issue before (1610)
m. 1st. Beatrix Sutherland
1-William of Stemster, d. before 1608
m. Janet, da. 4th Earl of Caithness
.George, 3rd of Dunbeath
2-Richard of Mybster in 1509 in 1620 he served heir to brothers Henry & David, d. after 1625
1-Alexander, of Brimms, died before father
m. 1619 Anna McKay
1-John of Spittal, b. about 1622-23, served heir to his father & grandfather
2-William, b. about 1623-25 not known
2-Olypher, got Spittal from John in 1630
3-George of Downreay & Durran
. John, no record
1James of Borlum, Toftkemp, held lands in Dunbeath & Brabster, d. 1651
m. Jean Cunningham
. Robert, m. ? Elizabeth
. Major William of Thurso
m. Margaret Doull of Thuster
. John of Thurso, disponed estate 1702
.Richard of Thurso
.Capt. Alexander, 1st of Bowertower & afterwards of Tolintone (Hampriggs)
m. Isabel Cunningham of Brownhill
. James of Wester-Brimms, d. 1657, went to Ireland in 1641. Married Elspeth Innes of Thursater & Wester-Brimms. He had 3 daughters and a son Rev. John Sinclair of Holyhill. b. 1643 There is a lengthy lineage of this family but no connection with Belfast.

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THE PURDON, DE LA CHEROIS AND CROMMELIN FAMILY CONNECTION WITH

THE SINCLAIRES

The following was taken from a letter written March 8, 1886 by Harriette Purdon Sinclaire, from her home in West Hoboken, New Jersey, U.S.A., to her grandson Henry Purdon Sinclaire. A few words were not clearly written - a question mark will follow the words.

FRENCH REFUGE HUGUENOTS WHO SETTLED IN IRELAND

DE LA CHEROIS FAMILY

The noble family of De la Cherois were for several centuries the Seigneuries of Chery, or Cheroy, or La Cheroy, in the province of Champagne. This Seigneurie was in the neighborhood of Sens (?) the ancient capitol of the Sennories.(?) This title is preserved in the surname of the good Irish family of De la Cherois, which is pronounced Delaphers and at Carrowdon Castle in County Down, many interesting documents illustrative of their genealogy are preserved from which it appears that their patronymic was De Choisenl (?) and their title was De la Cheroy - the surname, however, came into the family in the 15th century through an heiress Catherine De Choisenl,(?)who became the wife of Seigneur Jean and was the Mother of Seigneur Claude. Toward the end of that century Claude De Choisenl,(?) Seigneur De Chery and Maitre des Regrietis,(?) married Marie De Beauvais des Ormes.(?) In the 16th century we met with Jean Seigneur De Chery, whose son flourished in 1616 and was styled Robert Seigneur des Chery de Beauchamp (in Bourgoyne) at de la Chapelle.

The refugees were descended from the Langnedac (?) branch of this family, founded by Samuel De la Cherry, a Captain in the French Army, who married an heiress in that Province. His Captain's commission from LouisXIII, dated 1614 was extant until recently. The Ulster Journal gives us some hints as to the suffering of his family for their Protestant faith. The first of the family who settled in Ireland, felt so deeply the utter ship of his fortune, and his banishment from his country, that in his anxiety to spare his children unavailing regret, he always watched entering into particulars of his history.

After the general flight, only two members of the family were known to have remained in France. Two deaf and dumb co-heiresses, who had been placed in a convent for education, immediately on the departure of their guardians, were forcibly detained and their property confiscated for the use of the convent.

The refugees - the five children of Captain Samuel De la Cherois were-
1-Daniel De la Cherois
2-Nicholas De la Cherois
3-Bourjonval (?) officer in Army, not married
4-Judith De la Cherois
5-Louise De la Cherois

1-Daniel De la Cherois, eldest son (died 1729) intended to spend his life as a country gentleman but persecution drove him into Holland where he volunteered into the Army of William of Orange, joined the expedition into England and served during the campaign in Ireland. In 1693 he left the Army and was appointed Governor of Pondecherry by William. At the peace of Ryswick, Pondecherry was restored to France but M. De la Cherois remained there several years and realized a large fortune.
m. Madeline Crommelin, a cousin of the overseer of the Royal Linen Manufacturer.
1-Marie Angelique Madeline De la Cherois - only child
m. 1st. Mr. Philip Gruebar Esq. of Febersham Park, Kent, who was a London Merchant, he died 1723
m. 2nd. Hon. Thomas Montgomery, b. 1677, d. 1757. (m. 1725) He became 5th Earl of Mount Alexander, Co. Down, Ireland in 1744. At his death (age 80)the titles of Viscount Montgomery of the Ards and Earl of Mount-Alexander became extinct. The Earl left his his estate and other property to his Countess Mary Angelica. They had no issue. Information about Thomas can be found in the Montgomery Manuscripts, edited by Rev. George Hill also the will of his wife on pages 294-295.

3-Bourjonval (?), younger brother of Daniel, held a French commission dated 1677 and an English one dated 1689. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant. He fought gallantly at the battle of the Boyne. In 1690 he was at the head of a small party of men, near Dungannon, when he was overpowered by surprise, by the members who attacked him unexpectedly; he made a brave resistance but was killed in the skirmish. He was a favorite brother and unmarried.

4-Judith

5-Louise. The 2 maiden sisters took refuge first in Bois la Duc and then at Lezden, where they were disposed to settle for life; but at last they yielded to the pressing invitation of their family and came to Ireland. Louise did not long survive this change of residence. Judith lived to the age of 113 and 2 or 3 days before her death she proved the remarkable possession of her faculties by teaching a child to repeat the Lord's Prayer.

2-Nicholas De la Cherois, born about 1651 was an officer in the Army- his commissions are among the family papers. He rose to the rank of Captain in 1677, in 1686 he was given the command of a recruiting party and undertook to get recruits at Liege and a passport was granted him dated at Strasbourg 22nd of Oct. 1686 which described him about 35 years of age with chestnut colored hair, wearing a Perruque, Captain of the King's Regiment of Fusileers, going to Liege to enlist recruits for his Regiment. It is supposed that this employment afforded him an opportunity to quit France altogether for we next find him receiving a Dutch commission in 1687. Nicholas and his brothers served with King William in Ireland, he was promoted to the rank of Major in 1694. After William's death he served under Marlborough and distinguished himself on several occasions. His commission as Lieutenant Colonel was drawn out but not gazetted when unfortunately he was killed in 1706 by the carelessness of an apothecary who sent him poison in place of medicine.

2-Major Nicholas De la Cherois, born about 1651
m. Mary Crommelin, sister of the Great Crommelin, royal overseer of the linen manufacturer - issue 2 children
1-Madeline De la Cherois
m. Daniel Crommelin, 2nd son of Samuel Louis Crommelin, she is represented by the family of De la Cherois Crommelin of Carrowdore Castle.
2-Samuel De la Cherois, Sr. of Donaghadee, ancestor of the senior line of the De la Cherois of Donaghadee. Only son of Major Nicholas. (Lady Mount Alexander left ½ of her estate thus providing for him and his eldest son Daniel. The other ½ being the Carrowdore position was left to Nicholas Crommelin. Nicholas bequeathed his name and estate to cousin Samuel De la Cherois Jr., who then became Crommelin of Carrowdore.)
m. 1734 Sara Cornier, da. of David Cornier and Sara De Lalanie
1-Daniel De la Cherois, eldest son
m. 1762 Mary Crommelin, da. of Alexander Crommelin, granddaughter of Samuel Louis Crommelin, great granddaughter of Samuel Louis Crommelin, brother of the celebrated Louis Crommelin.
3-Nicholas De la Cherois, youngest son, of the 47th. Regiment-was killed at Barossa, d. 1811 -no issue
1-Daniel De la Cherois of Donaghadee, b. 1783, d. 1850 - not married
2-Jamish Louis De la Cherois, d. 1836 - his descendents-
. Nicholas of Ballywilliam
. Daniel of the Manor House, Donaghadee
m. ?
1-Daniel Louis De la Cherois, b. 1855, of Donaghadee
2-Captain Nicholas De la Cherois, 9th Regiment - no issue
3-Samuel De la Cherois Jr., b. 1744, d. 1816, became Samuel Crommelin of Carrowdore. His grandmother was sister of the great Louis Crommelin. His father's 1st. cousin was the dowager Countess of Mt. Alexander (whose mother was Marie, da. of Abraham Crommelin and Marie Boileau) The countess acquired wealth from her 1st husband Phillip Grueber Esq. and from her 2nd husband Thomas Montgomery, 5th Earl of Mt. Alexander whose entire estates were bequeathed to her.
Samuel, Jr. was 1st cousin of Nicholas Crommelin, son of his Aunt Madeline, wife of Daniel Crommelin, 2nd son of Louis Crommelin.
m. Maria Lobbs
1-Nicholas, b. 1763 built Carrowdore Castle. He d.1863
m. Hon. Elizabeth De Moleynes, da. of 2nd. L.--ntry?
1-Samuel Arthur Hill De la Cherois Crommelin Esq.
, b. 1817
m. ?
1-Frederick Armand De la Cherois Crommelin b. 1861 - heir apparent
2-Mary, d.s.p.
3-Sarah
m. Wm. Irwin Esq. of Mount Irwin, County Armagh

4-Jane, daughter of [illegible] 11, [illegible] 1817
m. Richard Bruce, Esq. Lieutenant in the Navy
5-Harriet
m. Henry Mead Lee, Col. 7 Dragoon Guards
6-Anne De la Cherois, [illegible] before father became Crommelin
m. Henry Thomas Pardon, M.D. of County Westmeath
1-Harriet Pardon, b. March 29, 1806, d. Feb. 3, 1889
m. Feb. 1, 1832 William Sinclair Jr., b. Jan. 20 1792 in Belfast, Ireland, d. Aug. 3, 1897 in West Hoboken, New Jersey, U.S.A.
They left Ireland with their 4 children in 1845 and settled in New Hoboken. See Sinclaire lineage on pages 27-28
2-Charles Nicholls De la Cherois Pardon, M. D. author of "The Huguenots Colony in Lisburn" in the Ulster Journal of Archaeology and of a phamphlet published in Belfast in 1869 called the "Huguenots."

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CROMMELINS

They were a Protestant family in the Province of Picardy. Their residence and seat of their manufactories, which brought them great wealth, was Armand Court, near St. Quentin. They became refugees in Holland. There Jacob Crommelin, having attained the age of 3 score and ten, wrote a genealogy of the family complete to the year 1712. This has been printed in the Bulletin (vol. VII, p. 473- except this article) and I extract from it all that concerns the refugees, who ultimately settled in Britain. Their founder was Armand Crommelin, who lived in Flanders in the reign of Charles and from whom descended Crommelins of Courtray. Armand brought the blood of nobleage into the family by his marriage:-

Armand Crommelin
m. Marie, da. of Jacques de Semery, Seigneur de Camas. The Princess Catherine of France was present at the marriage and the royal estate of Follembray was granted for the ceremony.
1-Peter of Cambray, d. 1609
2-Joshua of Haarlem whose 6 sons left no male descendents
1- Anne married Louis Crommelin, (the great)
3-Andrien of Rouen whose last male representative was a grandson Francis, son of James Crommelin
4-Martin, died in England, not married
5-Jean, ancestor of the British refugee - had issue of 15 children - 2 daughters and 3 sons survived
m. ?
1-Mary, m. Peter Lombard of London
2-Catherine, m. Abraham of Desdeapvilles, London
3-Peter
4-Andrien
5-Jean Crommelin, b. March 19, 1603 was direct ancestor of the refugees
m. 1623 Rachel, da. of Guillaume Jacquelot of Cast lot - issue 15 children
1-Louis Crommelin, b. 1625, d. 1699

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